REGISTERED No. 17—1874.

[illegible]e Bombay Gazette.

[illegible]—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY :—THURSDAY, JULY 9, 1874.

TH[illegible] GAZETTE.

THE Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follow :—

[illegible] SUBSCRIBERS IN BOMBAY—*Delivered free.*

In Arrear.

Per Annum ....Rs	60
Half-yearly	31
Quarterly	16
Monthly	6

To SUBSCRIBERS UP-COUNTRY.

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum ....Rs.	52	Per Annum ....Rs.	65
Half-yearly	29	Half yearly	36
Quarterly	16	Quarterly	20
Monthly	6	Monthly	7

These Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5
Second do.	" 2 8
Third do.	" 2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions ...	" 0 2½ As.

a line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight line

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion................	8 As. per Line.
Second do.	4½ " "
Third and succeeding	2½ " "

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied Nonpareil, or the smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES : EACH—RUPEES 2.

ALL CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.



THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited) under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every four[illegible] days.

The Steam-ship "PATNA," 1,780 Tons, 300 H.P., Commander W. STEWART, will be despatched on THURSDAY, the 9th July 1874, at 4 P.M.

July 1874.		July 1874.	
Leaves BOMBAY	9	Leaves Pondicherry................	23
" Carwar	11	" Madras................	25
" Narrakal	15	" Coconada................	27
" Allepy................	15	" Vizagapatam	28
" Tuticorin	17	" Bimilipatam................	28
" Colombo	18	" Gopaulpore	29
" Galle................	19	" False Point	30
" Negapatam	22	Arrives at CALCUTTA Aug.	1

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked by the Steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Messageries Maritime Company's Steamers, which run regularly.

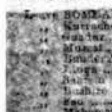
During the South-west Monsoon, viz., from 17th May 1874, to the end of August excepting at Carwar, it is uncertain whether communication can be maintained with the ports on the Malabar Coast. The Steamers will however call at these ports weather permitting. Passengers can almost always be landed at Narrakal, six miles north of Cochin, and at Alleppey.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, VIA KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Busreh, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.



THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREH, and occasionally at BAHREIN, KOWEIT, and MAHOMERAH.

The s.s. PENANG, 693 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander [illegible], will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 15th July, 1874, at 2 P.M.

July 1874.		August 1874.	
Leaves BOMBAY	15	Leaves BUSREH	3
" Kurrachee	[illegible]	" Mahomerah................	3
" Guadur	[illegible]	" Fao................	3
" Muscat	[illegible]	" Koweit	5
" Bunder Abbas	[illegible]	" Bushire................	5
" Linga	[illegible]	" Linga................	8
" Bushire	[illegible]	" Bunder Abbas	11
" Bushire	[illegible]	" Muscat	13
" Fao	[illegible]	" Guadur	18
" Mahomerah	[illegible]	" Kurrachee	18
Arrives BUSREH	[illegible]	Arrives BOMBAY	21

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE



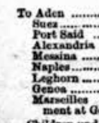
THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, will during the Monsoon despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every WEDNESDAY, at 2 o'clock.

The s.s. KURRACHEE, 510 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander T. NAILOR, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 22nd July 1874, at 2 P.M.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY, *VIA* SUEZ CANAL.



ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA on the 24th, and BOMBAY on the 1st *of each month.*

PASSENGERS, RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.		3rd Class.	
To Aden	£22	£15	Including Wines.	£4	Without food.
Suez	36	22		8	
Port Said	38	24		9	
Alexandria	39	25		9 10	
Messina	50	34		14	
Naples................	50	34		14	
Leghorn	50	34		14	
Genoa	50	34		14	
Marseilles (transhipment at Genoa)	52	35		14-10	

Children under 3 years, free of charge. Children not above ten years, half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY :—

"ARABIA," to sail on SATURDAY, 1st August 1874.
"INDIA," to sail on TUESDAY, 1st September 1874.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 9 Hummum Street.

Bombay, 1st January 1874.

GOLDSMITHS' ALLIANCE, LIMITED,
(Late A. B. Savory & Sons),
MANUFACTURING SILVERSMITHS,
11 & 12, CORNHILL, LONDON, ENGLAND.

EXPORT PRICE LIST.

Silver Spoons and Forks, Fiddle Pattern,....5s. 10d. per oz.
Ditto. ditto Queen's do. ....6s. 0d. "

QUEEN'S PATTERN.

		s. d.	£ s. d.
12 Table Spoons................	40 ozs.	at 6 0	12 0 0
12 Dessert ditto	25 "	at 6 0	7 10 0
12 Table Forks	40 "	at 6 0	12 0 0
12 Dessert ditto	25 "	at 6 0	7 10 0
2 Gravy Spoons................	12 "	at 6 0	3 12 0
1 Soup Ladle................	11 "	at 6 0	3 6 0
4 Sauce ditto................	12 "	at 6 0	3 18 0
4 Salt Spoons		....	2 2 0
12 Tea ditto	14 "	at 6 0	4 4 0
1 Pair Sugar Tongs................		....	1 5 0
			£57 14 0

A Pamphlet illustrated with 300 Engravings, and containing the prices of Silver Plate, Plated Ware, Watches, Clocks, and Jewellery, will be forwarded gratis and post free on application.

Freight, Insurance, and Shipping Expenses are charged.

Orders addressed to the GOLDSMITHS' ALLIANCE, LIMITED, 11 and 12, Cornhill, London, and accompanied by a remittance of 20 per cent., will be forwarded through their Agents,

Messrs. EWART, LATHAM, & Co., Bombay ;
Messrs. PARRY & Co., Madras ;
Messrs. COLVIN, COWIE, & Co., Calcutta ;
Messrs. GILLANDERS, ARBUTHNOT, & Co., Calcutta.

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE Proprietor of the "Bombay Gazette" Press having leased (among other privileges) from the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, and the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company, the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to these two Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices or Advertisements on the lines.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native languages.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kinds before the public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every line in the United Kingdom.

Insurance Companies, Shipping Companies, Hotel-keepers, Merchants, Traders, and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the Public, all alike value the privilege of Railway Station Advertising.

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway Passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, native merchants, traders, &c., seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcement at Railway Stations a decided means of extending their business.

And as nearly ALL TRAVELLERS ARRIVING IN INDIA NOW LAND AT BOMBAY, and proceed by the G. I. P. or B. B. and C. I. Railways to their destinations, Placards exhibited at the different Stations on those lines are every day becoming more and more valuable as means of bringing the Advertisers' business to the notice of the Public.

Advertisers can select the Stations, on either line, at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely moderate scale to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the Public.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

FOR SALE, at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE, under the authority of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce,

THE AMENDED FORM OF BILL OF LADING

For Steamers from BOMBAY to LIVERPOOL via the SUEZ CANAL, as sanctioned by the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, at their Meeting on the 28th Aug[illegible] Copies, Rs. 4; 50 Copies, Rs. 2-8; 25 Co[illegible] single Copy, One Anna.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND ROUTE.

On Friday, the 10th July, 1874, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.



THE P. & O. Co.'s s. s. HINDOSTAN, (3,113 Tons, and 600 H.P.,) Captain N. ROSKELL, R.N.R., will leave for Suez, as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that port, Brindisi, Venice, Marseilles, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Messina, Naples, Leghorn, Genoa, Trieste, Odessa, Constantinople, Ancona, Havre, Liverpool, London, and New York.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal, in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Cargo for Liverpool will be forwarded either direct or by Steamer to London or Southampton, and thence by rail or steamer.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon, at 3 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

F. D. PARKER,
Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 3rd July 1874.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On Monday, the 13th July 1874, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.



THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. PEKIN, (3,777 tons and 600 H. P.,) Captain W. WOOLCOTT, will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's Office before noon, on Friday, the 10th July.

F. D. PARKER, Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 29th June 1874.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per s.s. YEDDO, arrived from Liverpool, are requested to SEND their BILLS of LADING and DELIVERY ORDERS for our inspection and countersignature, and to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS from the Bunders.

No Claims for damage or short delivery will be admitted under any circumstances unless passed by the Captain before departure of the Vessel.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents s.s. Yeddo.

Bombay, 4th July 1874.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES of CARGO per Steamer CALEDONIAN, from Calcutta, are hereby required to SEND BOATS alongside for their respective GOODS as they come to hand, failing which the same will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned.

The Captain will in no way be responsible for the condition of packages after they leave the Steamer's side.

Freight to be paid and Delivery Orders accompanied by Bills of Lading to be sent for countersignature to

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 6th July 1874.

SALES BY AUCTION.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & COMPANY,
No. 13, APOLLO STREET.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

On SATURDAY, the 11th instant, at 1 P.M., Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms in Apollo Street, Fort, the valuable gold jewellery, silver and China Japanese articles, &c., the property of D. Davis, Esq., Jeweller, proceeded to Europe, the same consists of gold studs and sleeve links, gold lockets, watch keys, hooks, pencils, gold crosses set with diamonds, brooches, earrings, gold finger rings set with rubies, pearls, emeralds, sapphire, stones, and diamonds, gold charms, neck and Albert chains, seals and keys, gold and silver watches, silver chains, compass, breast pins, eye-glasses, watch guards, a China Japanese cabinet, China enamelled trays, tortoiseshell card tray and glove boxes, cigar and card cases, China soapstone ornaments, steel spectacles, eye-glasses, and a variety of other articles, &c.

Also, an invoice of fresh oilmanstores, by J. Moir and Son, just landed per s.s. Orchis, containing mock turtle, ox-tail soup, fresh bacon, cheddar and Berkley cheeses, potted tongues, chicken, sausages, calf's foot jelly, onions, gooseberries in syrup, tins of callop and Scotch haggis, fresh biscuits, assorted mutton, hams, mustard, tins of mixed venison callops, &c. &c,

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co.

Bombay, 9th July 1874.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
2 MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

SALE of Household and Office Furniture on the 2nd Floor of the house Hornby Row, next door to Messrs. Favre Leuba and Co.

On SATURDAY next, the 11th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at No. 2, Hornby Row, Fort, the Household and Office Furniture of a Gentleman proceeding to Europe, the same comprises, blackwood, carved, conversation couches, drawing-room, dressing and washing tables, wardrobes, bedstead, chiffonier, table, figured lamps, dressing glass, screens, easy, pen and without arm chairs, mahogany easy chair, pigeon hole press, teakwood large and small writing tables, benches, copying press, Office chairs, Sofa and letter scales, round tables, purkha, &c.

The above will be on view, on Friday, the 10th instant.

SALE OF SUPERIOR MOULMEIN TEAK SQUARES AND SCANTLINGS.

On SATURDAY, the 11th July, at 3 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will submit to Public Auction at Tank Bunder—

About 300 Tons superior Moulmein Teak Squares, ex ship Glasgow, in small convenient lots to suit the requirements of purchasers.

And a quantity of Mill-sawn Timber in well-assorted lots suitable for many varieties of work and in lots to meet the requirements of small as well as large purchasers.

USUAL AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY next, the 13th instant, at 2 P. M., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms :—

On account and at the risk of Narrondass Lalljee—

H N B—6 Cases light Ground Check Prints.

SALE OF SUPERIOR SECOND-CLASS MOULMEIN TEAK SQUARES.

On SATURDAY, the 18th day of July, instant, at 3 P.M. Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at Tank Bunder, to close account :—

200 superior 2nd class Moulmein Teak Squares, in small convenient lots to suit the requirements of purchasers.

AUCTION SALE
OF THE
VALUABLE LIBRARY
OF THE LATE
JOHN CONNON, Esq.,
AND OF THE LATE
JAMES TAYLOR, Esq.

Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. have received instructions from the Administrator General, to dispose of by Public Auction, the Valuable Libraries, belonging to the Estate of the deceased Gentlemen, abovenamed. The Sale will be held on the 1st Floor of the Apollo House, Apollo Street, Fort, on WEDNESDAY, the 22nd day of July instant, and on the following days, until the whole is completed, commencing at 1 P.M., and closing at 5 P.M. Mr. Connon's Library comprise about 800 books, mostly relating to Law and Mr. Taylor's about 600 books to Commerce and General Literature.

Catalogues with full particulars will be ready, in a short time, when the books will have to be seen, by the intending Purchasers.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

To close account, a few barrels Belfast hams in canvas. Price 8 annas per lb. Will be sold retail.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 9th July 1874.

TO PREVENT WHITE ANTS

IN	FOR
WOODEN SHIPS, RAILWAY SLEEPERS, BEAMS AND HOUSE TIMBERS	SHINGLE ROOFS, SHIPS' BOTTOMS, DAMP OR WET WALLS AND GENERAL IRON AND WOOD WORK

AND ALSO FOR INTERNAL AND EXTERNAL DECORATIONS.

GRIFFITH'S PATENT ENAMELLING PAINTS,

THE SILICATE PAINT COMPANY, Fenwick St., Liverpool. G. W. WHEATLEY & Co., Bombay ; or F. HARLEY & Co., Calcutta, Agents.

LIVER PILLS FOR INDIA AND THE COLONIES.

DR. KING'S DANDELION and QUININE LIVER PILLS (without Mercury), are the best remedy for Bile, Wind, Indigestion, Sick Headache, Spasms, Giddiness, Heartburn, Nervousness, Gout, and all disorders of the Stomach and Liver. They combine mildness in operation with the most admirable effects, and as an aperient cannot be surpassed. Manufactured by JAS. RORKE, 47, Mortimer Street, London, W., and sold all over the World by most Chemists and Medicine Vendors, at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s.

WHITMORE'S COMPOUND LINIMENT or ARNICA.—A Specific for the cure of Rheumatism, Lumbago, Sciatica, Sprains, Contusions, Weakness of the Joints, Chilblains, &c. It is also an excellent remedy as a stimulating application to the surface of the Chest and Back in Bronchitis, Inflammation of the Lungs, Pulmonary Consumption, and Hooping Cough. When the Liver is inactive, rubbed over it, its stimulating properties have a beneficial effect, and in all cases where counter-irritation is desirable, it will be found invaluable. In bottles, small, medium, and large.

WILKINSON'S BRONCHIO-THORACIC LOZENGES.

Prepared from the receipt of an eminent Physician, and experience has fully justified their recommendation as the most speedy remedy in irritation of the Throat, Catarrhal Coughs, Bronchitis, Incipient Consumption, Spitting of Blood, &c., &c. To public Speakers and Vocalists they will be found invaluable, as they impart a clear and beautiful tone to the voice. Free from any preparation of Opium, and of an agreeable taste, they are applicable to all.

WHITMORE'S STOMACHIC AND LIVER PILLS.

No Pill is so efficacious in promoting digestion, strengthening the Stomach, correcting Acidity, preventing or removing Headache, Giddiness, &c., arising from a Costive Habit, Debilitated Stomach, or Torpid Liver. In bottles, small, medium, and large.

They require no change of diet, and those of the most delicate constitution may take them with safety.

Taken as an adjunct with Wilkinson's Sarsaparilla with the greatest success.

Prepared only by Thomas Wilkinson, 270, Regent Street London.

BOMBAY :

Wholesale and Retail Agents, Treacher & Co., Limited, Medical Hall, Byculla, and Fort. Poona.

And of the principal Firms in India and the Colonies.

COPPER-PLATE PRINTING, ENGRAVING, &c.

VISITING CARDS, Invitation Cards, Wedding Cards and Envelopes, Cheques, Bills of Lading, Office and Bank Seals, Seals for Stamping Envelopes, &c., engraved to order, and at moderate prices.

Specimens may be seen at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BOMBAY FOOTBALL CLUB.—The MATCH for THIS EVENING is BYCULLA CLUB versus THE REST.

W. M. TENNENT,
Honorary Secretary.

HOLKAR STATE RAILWAY.—On and after the 20th July 1874, one TRAIN only each way will RUN as follows between KHUNDWA and MORTUKHA on the NERBUDDA :—

DOWN TRAIN.

Khundwa, Departure	5-30 A.M.
Mortukha, Arrival	8-18 "

UP TRAIN.

Mortukha, Departure	4-30 P.M.
Khundwa, Arrival	7-18. "

CHARLES CHEYNE,
Engineer-in-Chief, H. S. Railway.

SCOTTISH IMPERIAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

REDUCTION IN RATES OF PREMIUM ON LIFE INSURANCE.

The Undersigned are prepared to accept Applications for Life Insurance in the above Company at a considerable REDUCTION in RATES on those previously charged particulars of which can be had at our Office.

FINLAY, MUIR, & Co.,
Agents, Scottish Imperial Insurance Company.

MALABAR FAMILY HOTEL,
BREACH CANDY.

THIS beautifully situated Hotel, with an aspect to the open sea, has first class accommodation. It is the only Hotel in Bombay enjoying a pure Sea Breeze. Testimonials forwarded on application.

TERMS—Rs. 5 per day.

Fresh Sea Water Baths can be had if required.

W. H. SARGENT,
Proprietor.

IDIOMATIC SENTENCES in ENGLISH, HINDUSTANI, and GUJRATI.

BY MUNSHI ABDUL HALEEM.

Price—Free by Post—Rs. 3-8.

CONTENTS.

1. Miscellaneous Phrases.
2. Breakfasting and Dining.
3. Sleeping.
4. Visiting.
5. Washermans.
6. Barbers.
7. Shoemakers.
8. Tailors.
9. Hunting,
10. Fishing.
11. Swimming.
12. Voyaging by Sea.
13. Riding, Driving, and Purchasing Horses.
14. Mercantile Phrases.
15. Military Phrases.
16. Judicial Phrases.
17. Medical Phrases.

COOPER & Co., Medow Street, Bombay.
DORABJEE JAMSETJEE & Co.,
Kalbadevi, Bombay.

MAPS OF INDIA.

FOR SALE, at the "*Bombay Gazette*" Office, a number of MAPS of INDIA similar to those which are incorporated in the *Indian Travellers' Guide.*

PRICE TWO ANNAS.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

WANTED, a highly respectable MAN as BARMAN. Unexceptionable references required. Apply to MR. W. SMITH, Apollo Bunder Refreshment Rooms.

NOTICES.

BY ROYAL COMMAND.

JOSEPH GILLOTT'S
CELEBRATED
STEEL PEN.

By all Dealers throughout the World.

THE HIGHEST-CLASS MEDAL AWARDed at the Vienna Universal Exhibition for ADAMS'S C.F. BREECH LOADING REVOLVERS, as exclusively adopted by H.M. War Department. The New Zealand and New South Wales Governments, &c. Reprints of special Articles from the "Times," and other leading Journals, on competitive trials of this Revolver, with Price Lists, can be obtained on application. Sole Manufacturers, ADAMS'S PATENT SMALL ARMS COMPANY, Limited, 391, Strand, London, W.C. (the only address).

Breech-loading Guns, Rifles, with all necessary appurtenances.

COLT'S NEW GOVERNMENT ARMY REVOLVER,

as recently adopted for the United States Cavalry, takes the ·450 central fire service Boxer Cartridge. It equals a rifle in range and in accuracy of fire, and is unequalled for durability of construction. It can be easily loaded and unloaded when dark, and can be carried with perfect safety when loaded. It far surpasses in efficiency and quality of make the numerous cheap pistols of various make which now flood the market.

COLT'S LARGE BORE BREECH-LOADING DERINGER,

for the waistcoat pocket, shoots hard and straight

COLT'S DERINGER REVOLVER,

for personal and house defence, fires a larger ball than any other Revolver of the same weight and size.

To be had through any respectable Gunmaker or Dealer in Arms, or from

COLT'S FIRE ARMS MANUFACTURING COMPANY,
14, Pall Mall, London, S.W.

F R A U D.

On the 27th June, 1866, MOTEEWALLAH, a Printer, was convicted at the Supreme Court, Calcutta, of counterfeiting the

LABELS

Of Messrs. CROSSE AND BLACKWELL,

London, and was sentenced by Mr. Justice Phear to

TWO YEARS' RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT,

And on the 30th of the same month, for

SELLING SPURIOUS ARTICLES

Bearing Labels in imitation of Messrs. CROSSE and BLACKWELL'S, SHAIK BACHOO was sentenced, by the Suburban Magistrate at Sealdah, to

TWO YEARS' RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT.

CAUTION.—Any one selling *spurious Oilmen's Stores*, under Crosse and Blackwell's name, will be liable to the same punishment, and will be vigorously prosecuted. Purchasers are recommended to examine all goods carefully upon taking delivery of them, and to destroy all bottles and jars when emptied. The GENUINE Manufactures, the Corks of which are all branded with Crosse and Blackwell's name, may be had FROM EVERY RESPECTABLE DEALER in India.

KEATING'S
PERSIAN INSECT-DESTROYING POWDER,
AS SUPPLIED TO HER MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT.

THIS Powder is quite *harmless to animal life*, but is unrivalled in destroying FLEAS, BUGS, FLIES, BEETLES, MOSQUITOS, and every other species of Insect. SPORTSMEN will find this an invaluable remedy for destroying FLEAS IN THEIR DOGS, as also *Ladies for their Pet Dogs.* The Public are cautioned to observe that the packets of the Genuine Powder bear the autograph of THOMAS KEATING.

Sold in Bottles of various sizes.

KEATING'S BON BONS OR WORM TABLETS,

A PURELY VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT, both in appearance and taste, furnishing a most agreeable method of administering the only certain remedy for INTESTINAL or THREAD WORMS. It is a perfectly safe and mild preparation, and is especially adapted for children. Sold in Bottles of various sizes by all Chemists and Druggists,

THOMAS KEATING, London,
Export Chemist and Druggist.
Agents for Bombay :—Treacher and Co.

J. & E. ATKINSON,
WHOLESALE AND EXPORT PERFUMERY, AND FANCY SOAP MANUFACTURERS,
24, OLD BOND STREET, LONDON,
ESTABLISHED 1799.

EXHIBITION PRIZE MEDALS.

LONDON......1862—PRIZE MEDAL.
PARIS ....1867—ONLY SILVER MEDAL.
CORDOVA....1872—ONLY MEDAL AWARDED.
LIMA ....1872—THE SILVER MEDAL.
VIENNA......1873—GRAND MEDAL—"PROGRESS."

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NOTICES.

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J. M. MACLEAN, } Hon. Secretaries.
T. BLANEY, }

Bombay, 18th June 1874.

NOTICE.—TENDERS are INVITED for the PURCHASE and REMOVAL of MATERIAL of the BUNGALOW lately occupied by the Assistant Judge, Tanna. No Tenders will be received after 15th July 1874.

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Executive Engineer, N. K.

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Particulars can be learned on application at the Dockyard.

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Poona, 30th June 1874.

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No application for Tickets will be accepted after noon on the 7th September.

Number will not be allotted nor receipt acknowledged of first half of Currency Notes.

Applications accompanied by remittances to be addressed and made payable free of exchange in Bangalore to the

HONORARY SECRETARY,
Bangalore United Service Club, Bangalore.

Bangalore, 13th June 1874.

CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY.

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The term for which the present TAGORE PROFESSOR of LAW was appointed will EXPIRE on the 31st August next, and before that date a MEETING of the SENATE will be CONVENED for the purpose of ELECTING a SUCCESSOR for such further term as the Senate may approve.

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Candidates for the Professorship are requested to forward their applications to the Registrar before the 24th July, and at the same time to state on what subject or subjects they would be prepared to Lecture.

By Order of the Vice-Chancellor,

J. SUTCLIFFE, Registrar.

Senate House, the 28th June 1874.

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C. W. HAWKINS,
Locomotive Superintendent.

Byculla, 7th July 1874.

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The GUIDE, having a large circulation amongst Travellers, by Rail and otherwise, is a most effective medium for Advertisements.

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REMINGTON & Co.

PRICE LIST of WINES, &c., for SALE at the GODOWNS of the Undersigned :—

STILL HOCKS—Marcobrunner [illegible]
Laubenheimer [illegible] 15
Steinwein [illegible] 25
Liebfraumilch [illegible] 20
CLARETS—Chateau de Franck [illegible] 14
Chateau Leoville [illegible] 24
Chateau Lafite [illegible] 28
Vray Canon [illegible] 18
ITALIAN CLARET—in barrels [illegible] lons [illegible]
Do. Bottled here [illegible] 8

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Rampart Row, Fort.

Bombay, 27th January 1874.

HOTELS.

THE BYCULLA HOTEL,
BELLASIS AND CLARE JUNCTION.
TERMS 5 RUPEES PER DAY.
JEEVANJEE & Co., Byculla.

EPPS'S COCOA.
BREAKFAST.

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operation of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctor's bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well-fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—*Civil Service Gazette.*

MANUFACTURE OF COCOA.—"We will now give an account of the process adopted by Messrs. James Epps and Co., Manufacturers of dietetic articles, at their works in the Euston-road, London."—See article in Cassell's Household Guide.

Made simply with boiling water or milk.

Sold only in [illegible] tins, labelled thus :—

JAMES EPPS & Co.,
HOMŒOPATHIC CHEMISTS,
48, Threadneedle Street, and 170, Piccadilly.
Works—Euston Road and Camden Town.

Makers of Epps's Milky Cocoa (Cocoa and Condensed Milk.)

To the Queen and Royal Family ;
To H. R. H. the Prince of Wales (special Appointment) ;
And to several Indian Potentates, Foreign Governments and Railway Companies.
Established 1749.

J. W. BENSON,

WATCH AND CLOCK MAKER, GOLDSMITH, SILVERSMITH, AND ARTISTIC METAL WORKER [illegible]

PRIZE MEDALLIST OF [illegible]

Maker of the Chronograph [illegible] Races and Great [illegible]

MANUFACTORY AND CITY HOUSE—58 & 60, LUDGATE HILL.

WEST END ESTABLISHMENTS—25, OLD BOND STREET, AND 99, WESTBOURNE GROVE, LONDON.

MERCHANTS, SHIPPERS, AND WHOLESALE BUYERS are specially invited [illegible] Orders [illegible] to obtain from the Manufactory, the ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE of WATCHES, CLOCKS, CHAINS, JEWELLERY, and ELECTRO-PLATE, [illegible] are the discounts liberal, [illegible] largest stock in the world.

Orders can be sent direct to the Manufactory (Ludgate Hill), or through Merchants or Shippers in England.

WATCHES	CLOCKS
Of all kinds, from 2 to 200 Gns. Lever, Vertical, Horizontal, Duplex, Chronometer, Chronograph, Keyless, Centre Seconds, Repeaters, Indian, &c.	[illegible] Church, Turret, Carriage, Chime, Dining and Drawing-room, Hall, Shop, Library, Bracket, &c.

ENGLISH ORMOLU CLOCKS, designed by English Artists and manufactured by J. W. Benson, far exceed in beauty those manufactured abroad. They can only be obtained at this Establishment.

FINE ART BRONZES AND CHIMNEY ORNAMENTS, of the newest designs, from Continental makers of the highest reputation, at moderate prices.

ARTISTIC GOLD JEWELLERY of the richest and most exquisite designs, with Monograms, Crests, and Devices, Enamelled in Colours, after Designs by the most accomplished Artists in the Precious Metals. Brooches, Bracelets, Necklaces, Lockets, Rings and all kinds of [illegible] as supplied to Members of the Court and other Distinguished Persons.

PRESENTATION PLATE—Testimonials of different sorts, Racing Cups, and Jewelled and other Boxes, as provided by Mr. Benson for the Corporation of London and other Public Bodies, enclose documents conveying the Freedom of the City to the Prince of Wales, Duke of Edinburgh, &c. &c.

SILVER AND ELECTRO-PLATE in the most recent fashions, and of the most durable make. In Electro-Plate it is necessary to secure sound materials and a sufficient coating of silver to resist daily wear and tear satisfactorily. No other is really cheap at any price, nor worth buying.

Watches and Clocks repaired by skilled workmen. Old Silver, Jewellery, Watches, &c., Exchanged. Merchants, Shippers, and Clubs supplied.

Watches, Clocks, Jewellery, and Plate sent to all parts of the world.

VIRGIN CORK.

FOR FERNERIES, ROCKWORK, ARBOURS, WINDOW BASKETS, FLOWER STANDS, GROTTOS BRACKETS, CABINETS, and for covering old walls ; also as a protection from the rays of the Sun.

THE LONDON AND LISBON CORKWOOD COMPANY Limited, of 28 Upper Thames Street, London, will execute orders for VIRGIN CORK packed in Canvas [illegible] terms :—

Cost and Freight to Bombay [illegible] by Draft at sight on a L[illegible] Lading.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, 8TH JULY, 1874.

THE Liverpool Cotton Market to-day opens quiet but unchanged, probable sales 12,000 bales, imports 9,000. The day's receipts at the American ports are 1,000 bales against 3,000, and the exports to Great Britain 7,000 bales against 4,000 on the corresponding date last year. We hear of no alteration in Liverpool prices, but in New York, Mid Uplands on the spot and "futures" have declined ⅛d. per lb.

Reuter's closing message of yesterday gives the American figures for the past week which we subjoin with the usual comparisons, viz:—

	1874.	Last week.	1873.
Receipts at the Ports	8,000	12,000	11,000
Exports to Great Britain...	7,000	15,000	15,000
Do. Continent	1,000	......	5,000
Total Receipts from 1st September to 3rd inst....	3,724,000	....	3,499,000
Total Exports to U. K. from 1st Sept. to 3rd inst.	1,786,000	....	1,804,000
Total exports to Continent since 1st Sept. to 3rd inst.	973,000	....	737,000
Stock at U. S. Ports.........	242,000	205,000	219,000

Yesterday's Manchester market shows no change of any kind, quotations being quite unaltered. General produce is very quiet, the only change in values being in Coffee, which is quoted 6d. per cwt. lower.

Consols this morning are unaltered at 92⅝ and French Rentes at 96½, but Bar Silver is again 1/16d. lower, being now at 58⅜ per ounce.

Business here to-day has been extremely quiet, the only matter of interest being the allotment of the new Government loan. No official advices of the result are to hand up to the time of writing, but from private sources we learn that the Government minimum was fixed at Rs. 101 and that tenders at Rs. 102-10-2 received 75 per cent., and above that in full. The average comes very near the figure anticipated here and speaks well for the manner in which the Government has worked the operation. As yet nothing is known as to the allottees, but the general impression is that the bulk of the loan has either been taken up by English capitalists or amongst native investors. In either case the eventual result must be in favor of easier money and lower exchange, although the affect may not be immediate. In GOVERNMENT PAPER business has naturally been suspended, pending the receipt of news from Calcutta and sufficient time has not yet elapsed to test the market. Fours are said to have been quoted at Rs. 103⅛, an advance of ⅛ from yesterday, but other denominations in the absence of sellers are quite nominal. The transactions in STERLING EXCHANGE have been extremely limited and rates up to the close of business were unaltered from yesterday, say for 6 months' sight Banks 1s. 10 9/16d. to 19/32; Credits 1s. 10 11/16d. to ¾; Documents 1s. 10¾d. to 13/16 per rupee. On Calcutta it is difficult to give quotations, rates being irregular.

In SHARES there has been a moderate amount of business doing, but there is no change in values worthy of special notice.

COTTON continues depressed at previous values. Yesterday's receipts were only 175 bales, making up 3,016 bales for the five days.

FREIGHTS by steamer are very dull at £2-7-6; sailing vessel steadier at £2 10 to £2-15, according to position.

In IMPORTS there is no change to notice. PIECE GOODS, if anything, are a shade lower. METALS quiet but unchanged. COALS to arrive almost unsaleable.

BANKS.

No. of Shares	Noml. value p. sh.	Paid up.	Last dividend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
100,000	100	all	5 p.ct.	Agra Bank..............	88
12,000	1,000	all	7½ p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1,450
10,000	500	all	5 p.ct	Do of Bombay New ..	782½
10,000	500	250	5 p.ct	Do 2nd Res. Issue	505
5,250	1,000	all	8 p.ct.	Do of Madras	1,250
	250	all	8 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk. of I. L. & China	180
40,000	28½	all	12 p.ct	Hong. & Shanghai Bank.	40[illegible]
40,000	200	all	5 p.ct.	Chartered Bk. of I. & C.	175
10,000	250	125	6 p.ct.	National Bank of India	124
10,000	250	all	12 do	Oriental Bank	490

LAND COMPANIES.

4,000	5,000	all	Rs. 60	Colaba Land Co............	1,405
8,000	150	all	Nil.	Frere Land & Pier Co. Ld.	140
750	4,000	2,000	30p.s.	Mazagon Land	1,000
6,0[illegible]	1,000	all	15p.s.	Port Canning Land Company, Limited	[illegible]

PRESS COMPANIES.

150	5,000	2,855	161 p.s	Akbar Cotton Press Co ...	1,725
200	2,000	1,100	150 do	Albert Co. Kurrachee......	880
100	500	all	15 p.c.	Albert Ginning Co.........	50[illegible]
250	3,000	[illegible]	Nil.	Alexandra Press Co........	1.5
150	12,000	11,000	100p.s.	Apollo Press Co............	4,200
200	2,500	all	...	Berar Cotton G. & P. Co.	1,750
200	2,000	all	200p.s.	Bombay Press Co...........	825
200	500	all	50 p.s	Do New..........	200
350	1,000	1,000	100 ps	Broach Cotton Co	425
100	1,500	..	...	Carwar Company............	700
500	1,880	all	10	Colaba Press Co............	3,500
350	9,000	all	250p.s	East India Press Co........	2,000
150	8,500	all	300 ps	Fort Press Co................	4,100
300	2,000	2,000	75 p.	Framji Cowasji Press Co	2[illegible]0
300	1,000	all	100 p.	Frenct Press Co	425
150	5,000	1,465	75 p.	Imperial Press Co..........	550
200	400	35[illegible]	60 p.	Mofussil Press & G. Co.	585
600	2,000	5,000	...	Nicol Press Manf. Co., Ld	1,800
120	2,500	750	125 p.	Prince of Wales Press.....	1,500
200	1,000	all	...	Sassoon's Press Co.........	1,200
400	850	750	135 p.	Scinde Press Co............	490
100	1,000	750	...	Scinde and Punjab Cotton Press Co., Limited......	1,025
120	1,500	1,250	Rs. 85	Victoria Press, Madras..	850
150	850	all	80 ps	Vic. Cot. Gin & Press Co	850
450	1,000	all	80 ps*	Volkart's United Press Co.	1,175

* Per share for the half year.

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

620	1,250	all	100*	Alexandra Spinning	1,630
[illegible]00	2,500	all	175p.	Alliance Spinning	3,050
800	2,000	all	...	Bhownuggur M. & P. Co	2,[illegible]0
900	1,000	all	70 p.s	Bombay United	1,600
1,600	150	150	25*	Broach Mills................	280
2,500	2,000	all	50p.s	Dhurumsey Spinning......	1,860
1,500	1,000	all	200p.s	Great Eastern	1,355
750	1,000	all	6 p.s	[illegible]ewraj Balloo Mills	1,480
500	1,000	1,000	...	Khandeish Spinning	1,400
350	1,000	550	...	Ma[illegible] U. Spinning	740
1,500	1,000	all	10p.s	Manockji Petit's	1,[illegible]00
900	1,000	[illegible]	100p.s	Morarjee Spinning.........	1,510
800	2,500	all	300*	Oriental	4,275
400	2,500	400	200p.s	Royal	2,900
500	1,000	1,000	200p.s	Soonderdas Spinning......	1,750
500	1,000	2[illegible]	10p.s	Do. do. 1/4 share	410

* Per share for the half-year.

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

.....	£20	218-3-0	p.c	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	242
.....	£20	109-1-6	do.	Do. New £20 Shares	126
.....	£20	43 10 [illegible]	do.	Ditto	...
.....	£100	1,000	do.	B. B. & C. I. Railway Co.	1,125
.....	£1[illegible]	198-5-1	do.	Do. New Shares	...

MISCELLANEOUS.

.....	2,500	1,5[illegible]	135ps	Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	1,[illegible]30
1,000	50	all	4½p.ct	Bombay Gas Company ...	65
.....	...	300	15 ps	Landing and Shipping Co. of Kurrachee Ld..	125
2,150	200	100	8 p.c.	Malabar Company Ld....	100
4,000	...	all	1½ ps	Mechanics' Build'gs Co...	20
.....	600	all	45 ps	Treacher & Co	390
.....	250	all	40 ps	Viegas Patent Slip Co....	300

BANKS IN LIQUIDATION.

		Date of L'dation			
.....	98	19½	...	Bank of China.........	1
.....	...	...	...	East India Bank	1
.....	200	13	Feb. '67	Indian Peninsula.....	1

BOMBAY, BARODA, AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the Week ending 4th July 1874.

Open 428½ Miles.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Coaching..	37,323	0	0
Merchandise....................................	28,461	0	0
Earth Trains			
Electric Telegraph	489	0	0
Total Rs......	66,273	0	0

Corresponding week in July 1873.

Open 413½ Miles.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Coaching..	32,295	0	0
Merchandise	24,521	0	0
Earth Trains......................................			
Electric Telegraph	349	0	0
Total Rs......	57,165	0	0
Increase Rs......	9,108	0	0

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's s. s. KURRACHEE, 346 tons, Captain T. Nailor, sailed yesterday for Kurrachee with a general cargo and forteen deck passengers.

THE SHIP ONCLE FELIX, [illegible] tons, Captain E. LePere, [illegible] for New York with a cargo of 21,[illegible] cwts [illegible] and 171 cwts [illegible].

THE SHIP JANE LOW, 1,[illegible] tons, Captain R. Mitchell, [illegible] to-day for Liverpool with a cargo of 8,760 bales cotton, [illegible], 1,[illegible] cwts linseed, and 72 cwts coir yarn.

BA[illegible] Captain Geo. Lash[illegible] [illegible]day from Liverpool [illegible] for G. I. P. [illegible]

The Captain reports that one seaman fell overboard and was drowned. The vessel is consigned to the Captain.

THE P. AND O. Co's s.s. PEKIN, 2,089 tons, Captain W. Woolcott, which arrived in harbour on the 7th instant from Southampton (June 11th) via the Canal, brought the English mail and the following cargo:—From London—1173 packages cotton, 2 packages cloth, 6 boxes cochineal, 1 case towels, 1 box toys, 95 bales twist and yarns, 25 packages quicksilver, 70 boxes yellow metal sheets, 965 coils telegraph wire, 24 boxes screw plates, 2 packages machinery, 100 packages cement, 192 packages lead, 7 boxes padlocks, 55 packages varnish, 431 bars iron, 21 boxes paper, 1 box net, 32 packages merchandise, 50 boxes copper, 16 packages provision, 53 boxes wine, 2 boxes beer, 3 packages lamps, 3 packages earthenware and pictures, 10 boxes wine and spirits, 4 boxes cheese, 7 boxes hosiery, 3 casks wine, &c., 10 boxes candles, 4 bales woollens, 88 packages necessaries, 309 boxes rifles and arms, 3 bundles leather, and some packages sundries. From Southampton—170 packages unknown. From Gibraltar.—1 quarter cask wine, and 1 box cigars. From Malta. —1 box tobacco. From Suez.—395 packages cotton, 60 packages twist and yarn, 1 case silver cups, 21 cases wine, 2 boxes matches, 8 cases handkerchiefs, 4 cases boots, 1 case woollens, 1 case silk, 1 box rupees, and 4 packages specie. From Aden.—12 casks old copper, 1 cask old brass, and 3 boxes specie. She brought 61 packages for China, which will be caried into the same bottom.

ARRIVALS.

July.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
8	Boldon...	Lashbrooke ...	Liverpool, April 7.
	St George	Hall	Liverpool.

DEPARTURE.

July.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
8	Kurrachee (s)	Nailor	Kurrachee.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—
Ship Jane Low, Mitchell, to Liverpool.
Ship Oncle Felix, LePere, to New York.

The following vessels were entered out for loading yesterday:—
Steamer Pekin, to China &c.
Steamer Penang, to Persian Gulf via Kurrachee.
Barque Hydree, to Mauritius.
Ship Benvenue, to New York.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

July.			
3	City of Carthage (s)	Smith	Liverpool, June 1.
	Daphne	Lane	Liverpool, April 6.
	Migrator	Warman	Chandbally, July 1.
4	James G. Pendleton	Gilmore	Boston, February 10.

DEPARTURES.

July.			
3	Busheer (s)	....	....
	Pride of Canada......	....	....
	Wistaria	....	....
	Jalawar	....	....
4	Coconada (s)...........	....	....
	Torino (s)	....	....
	Mallowdale	....	....
	Canada..................	....	....
	Eugenie	....	....

DAILY IMPORTS.—8TH JULY.

FROM LONDON.

Pernambuco s, 4 cases stationery, Vulljee Essawjee.
Alunwick Castle, 25 cases brandy, Ardaseer Cursetjee Dady and Co.
Zambesi s, 30 cases Cognac, Cutler, Palmer and Co.
Teheran s, 2 cases hardware, Babhoy Tyebally.
Hindostan, s, 27 cases copper sheets braziers, Dayal Ruttonsey; 60 cases yellow metal sheets, Lalldass Chubildass; 2 cases plain drops, Framjee Ardaseer Dawer; 1 case medicine, 2 cases biscuits, and 4 cases provision, Hormusjee Pestonjee and Sons.
Yeddo s, 2851 packages bar iron, Abdoolraman Sally Mahomed; 681 bundles hoop iron and 1051 packages bar iron, Khimjee Jewa.

DAILY EXPORTS—8TH JULY.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Milford, 100 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers.
Sir Charles Napier, 50 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers.
George Gilroy, 140 bales cotton, Choonelall Lowjee; 2 bales cotton, Heerjee Veerdore.
Aztecs, 600 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 182 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon and Co; 60 bales cotton, Sorabjee Dorashaw and Co.
Palestine s, 7 bales hides and skins, Rymtoola Goolam Mahomed; 11 bales hides and skins, Suckoorbhoy Tuttabhoy; 35 bales wool, Samjee Veerjee; 68 bales cotton, S. L. Macnaghten; 250 bales cotton, Munsookbhoy Bhagoobhoy; 255 bales cotton, Knoop and Co; 100 bales cotton, Cowerjee Mowjee and Co; 52 bales cotton, Morarjee Goculdass; 100 bales cotton, Dhurumsey Pursotum; 12 bales skins, Mahomedally Surajoodin and Co; 16½ bales hemp, Cooverjee Mowjee; 75 bales cotton, Jaitha Runchord; 47 bales cotton, Bhawanjee Mooljee; 1,196 bundles linseed, Wallace & Co.

FOR NEW YORK.

Caledonian, s, 18,600 bags linseed, Ralli Brothers.

FOR HONGKONG,

Pekin, s, 56 packages bedlum and 200 cwts sandalwood, Currimbhoy Ebram; 309 cwts. sandalwood, Nursee Kessowjee and Co; 3 packages bedlium, Lukhumseedass Vundrawandass & Co.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

AMONG the orders under the Military Department heading is rather an extraordinary one. It states that a previous order making an alteration in the material for stuffing hospital pillows shall be cancelled. Hitherto, from time immemorial, invalids have had a mixture of cocoanut fibre and cotton for the stuffing of their sleeping mattrasses and cotton for their pillows. Some wiseacre in authority thinking that such pillows and mattrasses were far too comfortable for soldiers even when sick and needing comfort, suggested that the bedding should be stuffed only with hard and incompressible cocoanut fibre, thus causing a vast saving to the State from the difference of cost of the component articles. The suggestion was acted on and the softer portions of the stuffing of the pillows and mattresses gave place to the harder and coarser fibre of the cocoanut. But a howl arose among the inmates of hospitals, the doctors rose *en masse* and pleaded for the cause of humanity and suffering mortality, that no change should be made in the composition of the bedding of the sick. The supreme authorities, looking at the saving likely to result from the change, were inexorable, and for two whole months held out, but the howl was too significant, and the demonstration too direct to be resisted; and at last they yielded, and hence the order which has formed the text for this article.—*Civil and Military Gazette.*

ARRIVALS—July 7.

Straker, Surgeon Major, Medical Department, from leave, from England.

JULY 8.

White, Surgeon, Medical Department, on sick leave, from Belgaum.

DEPARTURES—JULY 4.

Blew, Captain, Staff Corps, to rejoin, to Kolapore.

JULY 8.

Godfrey, Lieutenant Colonel, Madras 35th Regiment N. I., to rejoin, to Kamptee.

HIGH COURT.—9TH JULY.

[Before the Hon. Sir CHARLES SARGENT, Knight.]

LONG CAUSES.

655-73—M B Barbhaya—Dayal Ruttonsey v H Clason and Co—Jefferson and Payne.
685-73—Macfarlane and Skipsey—Henry Gamble v Hurrydas Purshotum and another—Manisty, Fletcher and Smith.
384-73—Tyabjee and Sayani—Fazullah Cassumbhoy v Bawa Peerali B.—M. M. Munshi.
474-73—Crawford and Boevey—Abdool Rahman bin Ali M v Abdool Aziz Onczee—Craigie, Lynch and Owen.
66-73—M M Munshi—Saculchund Oomedchund v Thucker Dewjee Shamjee—Dallas, Lynch and Owen.
582-73—Tyabjee and Sayani—Moolchund Nathoo v Lilladhur Kessowjee—Craigie, Lynch and Owen.
588-73—M H Khan—Thucker Purmanundas Jewandas v Sha Bamabhoy Dwarkadas.
135-72—Tyabjee and Sayani—Mahomed Ebrahim bin, &c. v Fukirsaheb bin Meya, &c.—Mr. Fletcher.
115-73—Craigie Lynch and Owen—Aga Hajee Aboo, &c, v Jethabhoy Luckmidass—Macfarlane and Skipsey.
306-73—Shapoorjee and Thacurdas—Madhowdas Dwarkadas and others v Veerjee Poonja and another—Jefferson and Payne.
555-73—Rimington, Hore and Langley—Luckhumsey Govindjee and others v the G. I. P. Railway Company—Hearn, Cleveland and Peile.
817-71—Jefferson and Payne—Trikumjee Premjee v Bai Ladcore—Dallas, Lynch and Tobin.

[Before the Hon. MR. JUSTICE BAYLEY.]

TO BE SPOKEN TO.

803-73—Rimington, Hore and Langley—Macanjee Mansing v Hajee Vydeena Hajee Ebrahim—Dallas, Lynch and Tobin, and M. B. Barbhaya.

FOR JUDGMENT.

593-72—Prescot and Winter—Dinshaw Framjee Wadia v Ruttonbai, widow, and others—Craigie, Lynch and Tobin.

LONG CAUSES.

458-72—Jefferson and Payne—Merwanjee Dhunjeebhoy v Jeeloobai, widow and others—Macfarlane and Skipsey—Part heard.
22-73—Jefferson and Payne—Joosub Hajee Gunny v Jacob Hajee Jumall—Manisty Fletcher, and Smith—Part heard.

[Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE MARRIOTT.]

LONG CAUSES.

666-73—Jefferson and Payne—F. A. Spencer and another v Motiram Damodhur—Macfarlane and Skipsey —Part heard.
319-73—Chalk and Turner—Ludwig A Blaschek v Bhugoobhoy Premchund—Rimington, Hore and Langley —Part heard.
307-73—Jefferson and Payne—Henry Gamble and another v Motiram Damodhur—Macfarlane and Skipsey.
158-73—Ardaseer F.—Jamsetjee Sorabjee and others v Scott McClelland & others.—Dallas Lynch & Tobin.
331-72—Mr. Fletcher—Saloobai, wife of Bhai Gunputjee, v Bhicoo Narayen—Hearn, Cleveland and Peile.
200-73—Prescot and Winter—Curreem Heerjee and others v Jamsetjee Nusserwanjee T.—Jefferson and Payne.
96-73—Shapoorjee and Thacurdass—Shivram Purshotum v Ramdass Purshotumdass and others—Manisty, Fletcher and Smith.
15-74—Hearn, Cleveland and Peile—Peter Ewart and others—Rahimbhoy Alladinbhoy—In person—To be struck off.
73-72—Jefferson and Payne—Rahimbhoy Alladinbhoy v Dwarkadas Vussonjee—Craigie, Lynch and Owen.
441-73—Shapoorjee and Thacurdas—Thacursey Mooljee v Soonderjee Hemraj and others—Craigie, Lynch and Owen.
508-73—Hearn, Cleveland and Peile—the Hon J K Bythel v Purshotum Jouardhunjee and others—Leathes, Crawford and Boevey.
611-73—Jefferson and Payne—Goswamee Shri Girdhurjee Maharaj v Munoredas Gordhundas—Shapoorjee and Thacurdas.

[Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE PINHEY.]

SHORT CASES.

243-74—Prescot and Winter—John Brandenburg v Manockbhoy Moosanee—No appearance.
249-74—K Morojee—Govindram Luckhmidass v Sobagchund Bhaichund and another.
250 74—Jefferson and Payne—Sudda Heera and others v Hajee Adam Hajee Jacob and others.

LONG CAUSES.

268-73—Manisty, Fletcher and Smith—Tricumjee Moojee and others v Khursetjee Rustomjee Wadia—Craigie Lynch and Owen.
154-73—Hearn and Cleveland—Thomas Hutchison and another v Vussonjee Nathoo and others—Tyabjee and Sayani.
1086-68—Jefferson and Payne—Rahimbhoy Hubibbhoy v Thavur Moolla and others—Ditto
99-73—Jefferson and Payne—Luckmidas Khimjee v Morarjee Premjee and another—Rimington, Hore and Langley.
608-73—Shamrao P.—Shamrao Pandoorung and others v The Hon'ble M. Nathoobhoy—Manisty, Fletcher and Smith and Dallas, Lynch and Tobin.
269-73—Manisty, Fletcher and Smith—Ruttonsey Damji and others v Khursetjee Rustomjee Wadia—Craigie, Lynch and Owen.
272-73—Dallas, Lynch and Tobin—Thucker Premji Ookerda v Goculdass Dewjee and another—Macfarlane and Skipsey.
347-73—P. Cowasjee—Ootumchund Manockchund v Jeewanlaljee G. Maharaj—Shapoorjee and Thacurdass.
350-73—Mr. Hope—Bomonji Nowroji Cooper v Ebrahim Ally—Crawford and Boevey.
463-73—Shapoorjee and Thacurdass—Ramji Roychund and another v Khemji Ramji—G. J. Mody.
531-73—Tyabjee and Sayani—Dewraj Peerbhoy v Captain H. W. Norris—Hearn and Cleveland.
716-73—Hearn and Cleveland—Jeetha Luckaji and others v Mooljí Gopall and others—Chalk and Turner.
215-73—Jefferson and Payne—Santooka Roopajee v Tatta Depajee—Rimington, Hore and Langley.

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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES, THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

MOLECEY—June 16th, at St. Leonard's at sea, the wife of George Twigge Molecey, Esq., Architect and Executive Engineer P. W. D., Bombay, of a son.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

FERNANDEZ—July 2nd, at Sehore (Central India), the wife of Mr. F. Fernandez, Head Clerk, Bhopal Political Agency Office, of a daughter.

STUART—July 4th, at Madras, the wife of Major C. J. Stuart, Staff Crops, of a son.

UNDERWOOD—July 3rd, at Coimbatore, the wife of W. G. Underwood, C. S., of a son.

The Daily "BOMBAY GAZETTE," and the "BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY," are filed for reference in the Intelligence Department, Indian Court, International Exhibition, Kensington.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette.*"

The Bombay Gazette.

THURSDAY, JULY 9, 1874.

THE Government of India may fairly congratulate itself on the remarkable success of the new 4 per cent. Loan. The tenders were opened at noon yesterday, and we learn by telegraph from Calcutta, that, as against a minimum of Rs. 101, as fixed by Government, Rs. 102-10-2 will receive only 75 per cent.; above that figure of course in full. The result of the loan will enable some of our Bengal and up-country contemporaries to understand why the loan was issued in Calcutta rather than in London. The Secretary of State's loan was taken up at the "handsome premium" of 101½; but, as we predicted would probably be the case, the Government of India's loan has been taken up at the much handsomer premium of nearly 102⅔. Nor will the payments for the loan do any harm, as some of our contemporaries feared they would, to the money market. No part of the loan has, we understand, been allotted to anyone of the banks in Bombay; and we consider it probable that the greater portion of the amount has been subscribed either by capitalists at home or by Indian rajahs and sowcars. In the former case, India will be benefited by the importation of 2⅓ millions of English capital; in the latter, hoarded money which has been lying idle will be brought out for investment in Government paper. In either case, the result of the loan will be to make money more plentiful instead of dearer. The Government has managed the loan very skilfully, and, if home capitalists are the successful tenderers, the increase of the Secretary of State's drafts has been happily timed to provide means for the easy remittance of the money to India. Nothing could be more satisfactory than to find that, in spite of the famine, the Government of India's credit stands so high that a 4 per cent. loan can be issued in this country at a premium of 2⅔ per cent. Such a financial feat is unexampled in the history of any conquered country.

WE have written so much about the P. and O. Company's contract for the carriage of the Indian mails that it is only necessary for us this morning to call attention to the letter of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, in which the sentiments of the whole Indian public regarding the quite illusory character of the concession just made by the Company are clearly and strongly expressed. We are glad to learn that it is proposed to call a public meeting of the inhabitants of Bombay to adopt a memorial to the Home Government on the subject, and that the English Chambers of Commerce have been requested by telegraph to delay, if they can, the conclusion of the contract, which requires, we suppose, the sanction of Parliament to make it valid.

THE formidable array of figures which Lord Salisbury has laid before Parliament should set at rest any doubts which may have existed as to the fairness of the popular belief, adopted by the Secretary of State himself as the basis of his Indian Council Bill, that, as a rule, no reliance can be placed on the estimates of officers of the Indian Public Works Department. An excess over the estimates of more than 50 per cent. in the actual cost of a long list of works, some of which are even now incomplete, certainly gives colour to the opinion that there has been something rotten in the management of public works in this country. At the same time, it is manifestly unfair to rush to the conclusion that any conceivable system could have prevented much of this increase of expenditure. As Lord Lawrence pointed out, in his brief but weighty speech on the third reading of the Bill for reforming the Public Works Department, engineers in India have in very many cases had to learn their business over again. Estimates, framed on experience of the normal action of the forces of nature in Europe, have been found to be worthless in a country in which "rivers and large streams come suddenly down "from the mountains with such a volume and "such fury that roads right and left are des-"troyed, bridges swept away, and embankments "levelled with the ground." Some allowance ought to be made for the novelty of the conditions under which the Public Works Department has been compelled to labour, in acquiring experience which will be of great value to India hereafter. The cheapness and expedition with which a railway can now be laid down in India are the fruits of the wisdom learnt by means of numerous and most expensive failures; and, if the revised estimates for the public works of the next ten years do not differ widely from the original estimates, this satisfactory result will be due in great measure to those experiments of the last ten years which everybody now denounces for their extravagance. These considerations, however, only apply to some of the works in Lord Salisbury's black list. Others have been carried out to gratify the vanity or political ambition of Governors and other high officials unconnected with the Public Works Department; and it seems hard to blame the engineers or "the "system" for sins for which they are not responsible. Evidently, the system can have had nothing to do with the determination of the Government of Bombay to spend money on such works as it wished to have executed without paying the slightest regard to the instructions or remonstrances of the Government of India. Nor is it less clear that, when the Duke of Argyll bitterly complains of the deception practised upon him in order to obtain his sanction to the construction of an irrigation canal for ryots who were said to be eager to buy the water, but who, it turned out when the work was finished, had to be coaxed or bullied into taking the water, it would be the height of injustice to blame the engineers for having simply done their duty by digging the canal. They could not control the policy of a Government which was convinced that nothing but irrigation could possibly do India any good. Then, again, there is a third class of public works with regard to which one can without hesitation say that the engineer has been careless and incompetent; and in these cases it is not "the system" but the man that is at fault.

Now, it seems to us that, whether a subordinate Government or an engineer be the wrongdoer, the Secretary of State and the Government of India have already at their command ample powers, if only they care to use them, for inflicting the kind of punishment which alone is dreaded by men in the public service. Lord Salisbury himself gives an example of how an engineer may be rebuked for neglect of duty, in the scathing despatch in which he writes the history of the Kanhan bridge at Kamptee; and Lord Mayo enforced the same lesson a few years ago in the Resolution of the Government of India about the breakdown of certain barracks. Nor, apparently, has any difficulty been found in fixing upon the right persons the responsibility of expenditure with which the Public Works Department cannot fairly be charged. Thus, for instance, it was years ago made perfectly clear that the Government of Bombay had, out of sheer wilfulness and love of display, defied the Government of India by spending five or six times the amount sanctioned for Gunnesh Khind. The remedy for what may be regarded as a breach of faith on the part of our Government was in 1872 in the hands of the Secretary of State. But the offence was passed over; no one was punished for it; and two years afterwards we have the official correspondence published for the purpose of inducing Parliament to strengthen the controlling power of the Secretary of State. If the Secretary of State in 1872 had chosen to do his duty, there would have been no need for such an application; and it seems useless to give more power to men who do not dare to use what they have. The purchase of the Elphinstone property is not included in Lord Salisbury's list yet this is by far the most flagrant case within our knowledge of jobbery, excessive expenditure, and deliberate deception of the Secretary of State and the Government of India. But here again it is obvious that a reform of the Public Works Department would not have prevented the consummation of a public swindle which the Government of Bombay recommended as an advantageous speculation for the State to enter into. When the Government of India, indignant at finding into what a trap it had fallen, published the correspondence showing how it had been betrayed by Sir Seymour Fitzgerald and Colonel Kennedy, then was the time for the men ruling India to act, and to act boldly, so as to purify the administration of Bombay and set an example that would not be forgotten by future Governors and Public Works Secretaries. They missed that opportunity; and now they make a show of vigour by proposing to concentrate the whole authority over the public works of all India in the hands of a new member of the Viceroy's Council.

How could such a member hope to possess the local knowledge which would make his control effectual—especially, if, in addition to the charge of existing works, he were entrusted with the management of the fifty or sixty millions of capital which Lord Salisbury apparently intends to borrow and lay out? For his information about engineering matters the Minister would necessarily be entirely dependent on the capacity and good faith of the local engineers; while he would be unable to keep the local Governments from setting all rules at defiance as they do now. No doubt, something might be said for the appointment of such a Minister, if the local Governments were made completely subordinate to the Viceroy in Council and were forbidden to initiate or carry on any public work except on the responsibility of the Minister for Public Works. But a thorough change of this kind is not contemplated. It is only proposed to have a travelling inspector who would goad and worry the local Governments occasionally—but leave them usually to their own devices. Such a "constitutional reform" would, to our thinking, only destroy the individual responsibility of local officials, which ought, on the contrary, to be made far more stringent. If a Governor were recalled, and a Public Works Secretary dismissed the service, for scandalous extravagance of expenditure on public works, "the system" of the Public Works Department would soon be found to work very well. But men of the governing class have now so many friends on both sides of the House of Commons that a Secretary of State is reluctant to deal harshly with them; so he leaves them in their places, and shifts the responsibility from his own shoulders by creating a new Department to look after them. Departments may be multiplied *ad infinitum* without checking that demoralization of the public service which grows out of the conviction men in power have been taught to cherish, that practically they can spend public money as they like without fear of being disgraced for neglect of duty.

NOTE OF THE DAY.

MORE than one philosopher of late years has examined the characteristics of the age and pronounced its great defect to be superficiality. Each has his opinion about the cause of this defect; some have attributed it to the influence of a cheap press, just as others have traced the decline in the art of good letter-writing to cheap postage, which enables people to dash off a few careless lines, whereas formerly heavy postage made them condense both their news and the number of their despatches. Mr. Ruskin has now come forward with a denunciation against "hearing." He complains bitterly about the inclination of people to listen instead of to read; thinks that lecturing is baneful, because it is pleasant to those who listen; and thus launches out on the subject when he was asked by the Secretary of the Glasgow Athenæum Lecture Committee to lecture during the coming winter season:—

"Rome, May 26, 1874.

"My dear Sir,—I have your obliging letter, but am compelled, by increase of work, to cease lecturing except at Oxford—and practically there also—for, indeed, I find the desire of audiences to be *audiences only* becoming an entirely pestilent character of the age. Everybody wants to *hear*—nobody to read—nobody to think. To be excited for an hour—and, if possible, amused; to get the knowledge it has cost a man half his life to gather, first sweetened up to make it palatable, and then kneaded into the smallest possible pills—and to swallow it homœopathically and be wise—this is the passionate desire and hope of the multitude of the day.

"It is not to be done. A living comment quietly given to a class on the book they are earnestly reading—this kind of lecture is eternally necessary and wholesome; your modern fireworking, smooth-downy-curry-and-strawberry-ice-and-milk-punch-altogether-lecture—is an entirely pestilent and abominable vanity; and the miserable death of poor Dickens, when he might have been writing blessed books till he was eighty but for the pestiferous demand of the mob, is a very solemn warning to us all, if we would take it.

"God willing, I will go on writing, and as well as I can. There are three volumes published of my Oxford lectures, in which every sentence is set down as carefully as may be. If people want to learn from me, let them read them or my monthly letter, *Fors Clavigera.* If they don't care for these—I don't care to talk to them. Truly yours,

"J. RUSKIN."

If Mr. Ruskin were not so high-souled people might say he was anxious to push the sale of his writings, because really it is possible for people to derive instruction through the ears as well as through the eyes. Would Mr. Ruskin put down all professors, all teachers, all clergymen, who in their own way impart instruction by lecturing? Mr. Ruskin need not complain that people want to hear a condensation of his views with respect to the knowledge it may have cost him half a life-time to gather, as it is precisely because a lecturer or any public speaker is supposed to have knowledge which his listeners have not, that he is listened to. In fact, Mr. Ruskin would appear to have published a dogma on behalf of selfishness, and if he were a less eminent man, and had not the power to write such delightful slashes at that broad-backed thing, the age, which all philosophers love to spur and whip, he would be very generally condemned for announcing it.

ENGLISH COMMERCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, 19TH JUNE.

A SOMEWHAT odd controversy is at present ruffling the usually smooth surface of the London banking world. It concerns the position of the Scotch banks which have opened branches in London. By the Bank Charter Act of 1844 and the Act of the following year applying to the Scotch Banks, certain regulations were made which affected their future status in connection with the privilege of note issue. This privilege was not to be extended, but was on the contrary to be contracted, the issue lapsing if the bank failed or gave up business. The provincial banks that were banks of issue, moreover, in consideration of their retaining this privilege were restricted to the business of their own localities; they could not, for instance, open branches in London. The metropolis itself, of course, had no bank of issue but the Bank of England. The Scotch Act of 1845 did not, in so many words, forbid the Scotch banks from opening branches in London, but it was never anticipated they would take that course, as they had a sufficiently wide and always growing field in Scotland. Sir Robert Peel, however, had not made allowance for the pushing characteristics of the North Briton, and for the habit that individual has of successfully insinuating himself at any half-open door beyond which glory is to be won or a fair share of *silver* netted. Within the last half-dozen years first one and then another Edinburgh bank opened a branch here. The National Bank began, then came the Bank of Scotland, and now the Royal has just announced its intention to follow suit. The new branches are getting on—of course; when you say that they are managed and officered by raw young Scotchmen you concede their success. But it has aroused the envy of the English provincial bankers who find themselves shut out from a lucrative field, which the Scotch, although they retain their privilege of note issue, have entered and quietly appropriated. Accordingly a deputation of the English bankers, not wholly provincial, however, waited on Sir Stafford Northcote on Monday to remonstrate with him as to what they termed their "grievance." Sir Stafford promised attention to the matter, and indeed he appears to have led them to suppose he would bring in a Bill to compel the Scotch Banks to give up their branches here unless they surrendered their note circulation—an alternative which would of course mean that they gave up the London business. I question if the Chancellor of the Exchequer really promised so much; but, if he did, he will find it easier to promise than to carry out. The Irish as well as the Scotch banks are interested, and I do not envy that Chancellor of the Exchequer who has to face in the House of Commons the banded antagonism of those hot nationalities represented by the Irish and Scotch members. After all, the opposition raised by the English bankers is very selfish. There is plenty of room in the metropolis for all, and so far as London is concerned the Scotch have no privilege whatever. The National Provincial Bank, which has the credit of getting up this agitation, surrendered its note issue privilege that it might begin business in the City as a regular paying and drawing bank, for open accounts; but it must have had good reasons of its own for this course, and it is to be supposed that even had no Scotch banks been in operation here it would equally have determined on the change. It is therefore somewhat of a dog-in-the-manger policy to try to push out the persevering Scotch just as they had got their noses comfortably inserted in a tempting opening. Nor do I exempt the London private banks from censure in the matter. It is no secret that the day for private banks is nearly past. The existing ones may hold on for a time, thanks to long repute and standing, but they will not open fresh connections as the old ones die out. They feel the competition of the joint-stock institutions, and are specially irate at the intrusion of banks like the Scotch which offer to the depositor a security unequalled by any establishment but the Bank of England, and the five leading joint-stock banks of unlimited liability, while they also tempt the mercantile houses connected with Scotland—whose name here is legion—by offers of special facilities for cross remittance. The hostility of the private bankers, then, if shabby, is at least intelligible. As to the interlopers their position is awkward enough. The Bank of Scotland and the National have had hundreds of accounts opened with them, but of course, while their fate here is in suspense, business will be almost at a stand-still. Should Sir Stafford Northcote bring in a bill which will practically make them close their doors after a certain time they will be put to serious expense and their customers to much inconvenience.

The projected Turkish loan mentioned in my last has, to use a favourite Stock Exchange phrase, "fizzled." The Sultan's Ministers, encouraged by the hints they had received that the terms of the loan were not such as to make it a favourite with English investors, and encouraged also probably by rival offers backed by underhand intrigue—nothing uncommon in Turkey—rejected the terms to which Sadyk Pasha had provisionally agreed, so the project falls to the ground. Only in the meanwhile, however, [illegible] do without a loan, and she will by[illegible] to terms; though as she has secu[illegible] her July payments it is perhaps go[illegible] to snatch too eagerly at any term[illegible] Paris bankers, and to show sufficien[illegible] dence to extort more favourable conditio[illegible] have no doubt that as a consequence she will by and bye get all she wants, and not surrender quite so much. Meanwhile, the refusal to ratify the Sadyk Pasha contract has had one singular result. Your readers must know that one object of the loan was to pay off numerous outstanding Turkish treasury bills, called *mandats*, amounting in the aggregate to several millions sterling. As it was known that the discharge of this liability must form part of any loan arrangement, certain acute financiers in London and Paris bought up enormous amounts of these *mandats* at something like 19s. 6d. in the pound, in the full conviction that no settlement could be come to by which they were not provided for. Had the loan been ratified they would have cleared with little difficulty a very large sum; the loan being postponed, they are now out of pocket to a serious extent, and could not at present dispose of their paper for more than 16s. in the pound—a discount of 20 per cent. No doubt if they wait they will get all their money back; but they cannot all wait. It is not the magnates of finance who have made these speculative purchases: it is men two or three degrees lower, who have not large means and must borrow. Some cases of difficulty are therefore expected.

Another "rig" in the pig iron market is reported from Glasgow. I have called it a "rig," but I might add a letter and term it a "ring," for in fact it is both. Your readers probably know that the busy, drunken, and withal *douce* metropolis of the west of Scotland is a hotbed of gambling, the favourite media being pig iron, railway stocks, or mining shares. Time-bargains in warrants are made like time-bargains on stocks at the London Stock Exchange; the warrants are "beared," or "bulled," "rigged," or "ringed" or "cornered" like Erics or Turks. Lately it appears, when trade fell off and values declined, heavy "bear" sales of pig iron sent the price down to about 70s. per ton; but production also fell off, and encouraged by this, a counter speculation for the rise was started, which drove the price up to 100s., and compelled several "bears" to close their bargains at a heavy loss. That the rise is purely artificial is shown by the fact that, while such is the price now, contracts for delivery next month are readily made at and about 80s. per ton, which may be called the real value.

In Liverpool considerable surprise has been occasioned by the announcement that the Cotton Brokers' Association have agreed to abandon this June the usual half-yearly stock-taking of cotton in warehouse and port. At the meeting of the committee the president stated they had come to this conclusion, and he added that a motion on the subject would be brought forward at the weekly meeting to-day. The reason assigned for this step is that as the stock is now nearly at its maximum it would be very difficult to count accurately something like a million of bales. The returns of stock for the last five or six years (which the president read) showed that while there had been an excess in the estimated quantity at the June take this had been pretty fairly balanced at the December take by the stock being less. It appears, however, that the Manchester Cotton Spinners' Association are not satisfied with this decision, and have convened a special meeting to consider the matter.

The report of the Washington Agricultural Bureau on the American cotton crop of the present season, which has been anxiously expected, was issued on Tuesday. Its main features are the following:—The average of land under cotton cultivation is this year 10 per cent. below that of 1873, while the condition of the plant is 9 per cent. below last year's. This is owing to the rains and to inundations, by which one-fourth of the crop in Louisiana and one-fifth in Mississippi were destroyed. Re-planting has been general, and the prospects have much improved with the favourable weather. As usual this report has been eagerly discussed, but the general opinion in Liverpool was that it tended to improve the position of holders. The *Liverpool Post*, applying the test of last year's estimate to the present, brings out a prospective yield of 3,472,000 bales. It admits, however, that the ultimate result depends much more upon the condition of the weather (which by the bye has since improved) than on any known methods of arithmetical calculation. The *Liverpool Albion*, on the other hand, inferring from the report that the officials mean a total reduction of 19 per cent. below an average, to commence with, and assuming that the worse condition will be maintained throughout the season, brings out a yield of 3,440,000 bales against 4,100,000 bales for the crop now coming in. The two reckonings are, you will see, very much alike. The latter journal, however, points out that, although this season is said to have opened 19 per cent. below an average against only 10 per cent. last season, the weather this year has greatly improved since the close of May, whereas last year the reverse was the case. The telegrams received within the last few days lead us to expect a reverse comparison this year—that is, a favourable June report against an unfavourable one last year. Moreover, with respect to the inundations, while the Bureau ascribes so much loss to this cause, the writers add that "replanting has been general;" and no doubt much of the overflowed land will be recovered. A slight recovery in condition would thus bring up the crop to about 3,800,000 bales. All these computations must be taken for what they are worth. Meanwhile they have given a little strength to the market, which has been firmer within the last day or two at a fair advance.

Only one failure of consequence has to be chronicled this week, namely, that of Messrs Snellgrove and Leach, of 33 Mark Lane, merchants in the Egyptian trade. The liabilities are called £300,000 in amount, and the disaster is ascribed in the circular which has been sent out to "defalcations" by the managers in Alexandria. I am told, however, that speculations in cotton had something to do with the matter.

The Bank rate was yesterday reduced to 2½ per cent., a lower figure than has been touched for three years. I should think that by the middle of next month we shall see it at 2 per cent., for, except to pay the dividends a fortnight hence, there is hardly any demand for money, and trade generally, so far from reviving, shows signs of yet further contraction.

The walls of some parts of London are to-day placarded with immense posters of a most sensational kind. Leicester Square, you must know, is to be formally opened on the 30th, and presented by Mr. Albert Grant to the metropolis in terms of the munificent intention about which I wrote some months ago. The Prince of Wales was asked to preside over the ceremonial, but declined. The posters are to the effect that on the opening day a grand procession will be formed, consisting of all the loans and companies Mr. Grant has brought out, representing £24,000,000 given by the public, and now worth only £4,000,000—the whole to be under the supervision of Mr. Alexander Macdougall. This Macdougall is a pushing Scotchman who has got himself a name by writing furious pamphlets about the Erie railway in which he is or was a shareholder; he is clever and impudent, and, as the posters show, does not want a fair share of *wit.* The hit at Grant is an ingenious enough *jeu d'esprit*, but of course is an exaggeration. The great Albert with all his faults is neither better nor worse than other promoters.

MEASURE FOR MEASURE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I shall only write a few lines more about grain measures. Dr. Blaney's last letter on the subject will speak for itself, and the discerning public will, no doubt, see that there was not the slightest occasion for his calling a controversy childish after having commenced it himself by proposing to me, in spite of the shortness of human life, a long list of questions.

I am, and choose to remain still, a hidden individual, but my statements, I hope, have no hidden meaning in them. They are plain and can be easily understood.

I need not call upon Dr. Blaney with *my* furrah, for I have never disputed its adaptation for fraud, but, on the contrary, have distinctly said that there was no wonder if it was so adapted seeing that things more complicated in their construction were every now and then tampered with. If Dr. Blaney feels sure that he has proved to the satisfaction of the discerning public that *his* furrah is proof against fraud, that it will add to the convenience of the illiterate grain dealers by having standard dimensions fixed for it, that is, by making its correctness depend upon the length and breadth of its sides and bottom and upon the thickness of its planks, I wish him joy of his conviction. I for my part shall not trouble him any more on this subject but leave his model furrah unmolested during the remainder of this short life.

S. B.

[illegible] The mes[illegible] Bolaram was [illegible] the centre of at[illegible] owing to the first o[illegible] having been held the[illegible] every month. The ent[illegible] *eclât* and was honoured by [illegible] Resident and Mrs. Saunders.

Col. Hastings Fraser, the author of "Our Faithful Ally the Nizam," is in as fair a way of distingu[illegible] himself with the rifle as he has done [illegible] less than fifteen tigers are sta[illegible] the gallant Colonel within [illegible]onths. [illegible] that a few more *shikarees* of this stamp could be induced to scour the country in other directions and rid it of these powerful pests. But judging from the scale of rewards marginally noted,* the Nizam's Government does not appear to fully appreciate the importance of clearing the country of dangerous wild beasts. The British Government offers better inducements to secure this laudable end, and it would be well if the Nizam's Government were to follow the example.

A member of the Roman Catholic priesthood, residing at Chudderghaut, has had a most miraculous escape from death by drowning or mutilation, having accidentally tumbled into a narrow well some forty feet deep and unprotected by a barrier of any kind. Faithful to the call of duty the rev. gentleman left home one dark night to minister to the spiritual wants of his flock, and on his return homeward unfortunately missed his way and walked right into the treacherous well. His cries soon attracted attention, and the needful assistance having been rendered by the surrounding residents of the locality, the rev. gentleman was rescued from his perilous position without any serious injury to himself. It was fortunate that the well contained only about three feet of water, or the consequences might have been otherwise.

The Nizam's dominions appear to abound in mineral wealth of almost every description, but little or no efforts appear to have been made to turn them to profitable account. Gold is said to exist somewhere near Goolburga; iron and coal plentifully in Kummaum; copper and mica in Nagurkurnool, and pipeclay of a very superior description in Beeder. It would be well if an enterprising company could be formed to utilize these valuable natural products, as the Nizam's Government does not apparently possess either the means or the inclination to devote any portion of its money or attention to so useful a purpose. And yet for half the money that has been uselessly thrown away on "burra tamashas" and droway "munsubdars", the territory might have been thoroughly explored from end to end and much useful knowledge acquired as to the mineral resources of the country; but nobody appears to care for such matters, and the gifts of Providence are allowed to lie unseen in the bowels of the fruitful earth.

Although the Berar question is exciting considerable interest outside of Hyderabad the people here do not seem to care, or even know, much about the matter. Whether Sir Salar Jung will gain his point or not is left to be seen, but the general opinion here appears to be that he has right on his side both *legal* and *moral*, and that the British Government cannot well dispute the validity of his claim for the restoration of the Berars to the Nizam, who, it must be remembered, never relinquished his *sovereign* right to the province.

* For a tiger, H S Rs. 20; for a cheetah, H S Rs. 15; for a panther, H S Rs. 10; or a bear H S Rs. 5 [illegible] a tiger cub, H S Rs. 10.

MEETING OF THE TOWN COUNCIL.

AT the meeting of the Town Council held on Tuesday afternoon there were present:—C. Currey, Esq., *Chairman*; Doctor T. Blaney; Surgeon Major Cook; Dossabhoy Framjee, Esq.; Dr. T. G. Hewlett; Mahomed Ali Rogay, Esq.; Nanabhoy Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, Esq.; the Hon'ble Narayen Wasudeo; Rugoonath Narayen Khote, Esq.; Rao Sahib Wishwanath Narayen Mandlik.

After the minutes of the last meeting had been confirmed, the Chairman said that the first business on the list was a memorandum from the Manager of the Land Mortgage Bank to the Municipal Commissioner, inquiring whether the Justices of the Peace were disposed to take a lease of the property occupied by the Commissioner of Police at Mazagon for a period of three years, at a monthly rent of Rs. 375.

The Chairman then read the following correspondence on the subject:—

E. W. RAVENSCROFT, Esq., Acting Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.

SIR,—I beg to bring to your notice that the lease of the premises at Mazagon, occupied by the Commissioner of Police, which was granted by the Bank to the Justices of the Peace on the 1st of February 1867, expired on the 1st of February in the following year, since when the Justices have continued to rent the premises as monthly tenants.

On the 16th instant the Deputy Commissioner wrote to request that I would cause the broken panes of glass in the windows of the building to be repaired, and the matting, weather boards, &c., to be looked to and made water-tight. In reply I informed him that I had made the usual arrangements for tile turning and dammering the gutters, but that with regard to the broken panes of glass it was very unusual for the landlord to renew these, and that while the Justices of the Peace were merely monthly tenants I could not undertake to execute any further repairs. He then wrote me a letter, the concluding para. in which was as follows:—

"These windows may at present remain unglazed with very little inconvenience to the residents, but inasmuch as the rain finds its way into the building through some of them, any determination not to renew the glass seems to be to me a measure of petty and very doubtful economy."

The expenses for repairs, taxes, insurance, &c., in connection with the property for the five years ending 31st December last, gave an annual average not very far short of half the rent, it does not therefore answer the Bank's purpose to expend any large sum for repairs, while the rental only amounts to Rs. 325 per month; and when it is considered what very extensive accommodation is afforded for the Police Staff, it will be seen that this sum is really inadequate; for, as pointed out by Mr. Edginton, the neglect to repair a building is very doubtful economy. But, at the same time, the extent of the property renders repairs of the most ordinary character, if executed throughout, so costly as to absorb several month's rent, while under the existing arrangements our tenants are at liberty to vacate on giving one month's notice only. I therefore beg to enquire whether the Justices of the Peace are disposed to take a lease of the property for a period of, say, three years, at a monthly rental of Rs. 375,—I am, &c.

E. HEWETT,
Manager.

Bombay, 23rd June 1874.

E. W. RAVENSCROFT, Esq., Acting Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.

SIR,—I hereby give you notice that after the 31st proximo the Bank will charge rent for the premises at Mazagon, in the occupation of the Police, at the rate of Rs. 375 per month.—I am, &c.

E. HEWETT,
Manager.

Bombay, 27th June 1874.

These letters having been forwarded to the Chief Accountant he reported as follows:—

To the MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER.

We do pay Rs. 325 per mensem for the premises. Rents have fallen very considerably since 1869; besides, it is rather an unusual thing to do to raise the rent on a tenant in consideration of his taking a lease. Perhaps you will make a reference to Mr. Souter, as the premises are occupied by the police.

JAMES THORBURN,
Chief Accountant.

On these letters being forwarded to the Commissioner of Police the following report was received:—

With reference to this correspondence the undersigned begs to report that the present building, well known as the Mazagon Police Office, has been in the possession of the police as the office and head quarters of the force since 1831. The rent paid for the building and grounds previous to 1863 is not ascertainable in this office, but in the above year, it is shown by the records, that under a resolution of Government, No. 1951 of the 21st of July 1863, the rent was raised to Rs. 500 per mensem; it was afterwards reduced in August 1868 to Rs. 400; and from the 1st of August 1871 to Rs. 325 per mensem.

In addition to the office accommodation on the ground floor, the building provides quarters for the Deputy Commissioner and one European constable; and detached from the main building there is the fire brigade station, at which two engines (one steam and one manual) are located. There is also stabling for the fire engine horses and rooms for the fire brigade establishment. The mounted police stabling and huts are situated on the grounds belonging to the office, where a number of the reserve force are hutted, and therefore if the present building and grounds attached were given up, the same amount of accommodation could not, the undersigned believes, be obtained for the rent now paid (certainly not in so suitable a locality), and for this reason the undersigned would beg to recommend that the increased rent demanded be sanctioned. It seems probable that Rs. 350, giving an increase of Rs. 25, would be accepted.

F. H. SOUTER.

P.S.—There seems to be no reason why a lease for two years should not be entered into for the Mazagon Police Office.

F. H. SOUTER,
Commissioner or Police.

When the Chairman had read the above correspondence Dr. Blaney said there was no doubt that the terms were extravagantly high.

Dr. Hewlett did not think similar accommodation could be found elsewhere, but he saw no reason why this should not be ascertained before the terms were accepted.

Dr. Blaney said he would agree to the rate of Rs. 350 for a two years' lease.

It was ultimately resolved that the matter should be referred to the Commissioner for disposal.

The only other business before the meeting was regarding the list of business to be laid before the meeting of the Municipal Corporation, which will be held this month.

The Secretary was requested to include in his next notice of meeting of the Town Council the consideration of Government resolution No. 1610, General Department, dated 9th June, regarding the Government contribution to the Police Force. It was understood that the Council's resolution in this matter would be forward to the Corporation in time to be considered at its next meeting.

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[illegible] limists [illegible] paper, *Union*. The [illegible]me Left both combine [illegible]e issue of the question [illegible]tion of the Ministry is

[illegible]T WAR.

MADRID, 7th July.

[illegible] threatening Bilbao and

[illegible]D 7th July.

[illegible] largely reinforced [illegible] operations against

LONDON, 8th July.

[illegible]rchdeacon of York has been appointed Bishop of St. David's vice the Right Rev. Dr. Thirlwall, who has resigned.

LONDON, 7th July, Aft.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet but steady. Surats quiet but unchanged.

Fair Dhollera, 5⅜d.

The Manchester market has been quiet with little inquiry.

7 lbs. Shirtings	7s. 1½d.
8¼ lbs. do	8s. 9d.
40s Mule Twist	1s. 0¼d.
3 per cent. Consols for account	92⅝
5 per cent. French Rente, 1872	96¼
Bar Silver	58 9/16

The sum of £47,000 has been withdrawn from the Bank of England—destination unknown.

The heavy Bombay mails of the 5th ulto. via Southampton arrived on the 5th inst.

Arrival—Hutton.

Departure for Bombay via Suez Canal—Ithuriel.

THE FAMINE IN BENGAL.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

The latest famine reports state that much rain has fallen during the week. Fine weather is now wanted. Little harm yet has been done by excessive rain, and the prospect of all crops still very good. The number of labourers on relief works has fallen from 1¾ millions, a month ago, to three-quarter million now. Able-bodied men have gone to the fields; only infirm persons, women, and children are left on relief roads. The consumption of Government grain up to date, exclusive of wastage, is about 140,000 tons—nearly 200,000 tons left available after allowance for losses by waste. The price of grain is not falling much. Importations from Punjaub are reduced. Small rivers are beginning to be navigable and importation of grain is beginning. The numbers on gratuitous relief from charitable funds have risen to 498,000. The relief organization will be fully maintained till the autumn.

The Government has decided in favour of the broad gauge on the Lahore-Peshawur line.

It is said that there is every probability of H. M. S. Challenger paying Calcutta a visit before returning home.

Authentic information has been received by telegraph that the Secretary of State has at last sanctioned Majors' pay for Majors of Artillery and Engineers with a withdrawal of battery contract allowances.

A special telegram from Rangoon to the *Pioneer*, dated 6th instant, intimates that Mr. W. T. Law, Government Advocate, Moulmein, died at noon the previous day. His funeral was numerously attended.

From Messrs. Lloyd and Cheshire's Indian Tea Report we see that the imports of Indian tea to London from the 1st of January to the 31st of May this year were 6,317,000lbs. as against 7,879,000lbs. during the same period of last year.

The *Pioneer* informs us that upon General Turner vacating his appointment as Inspector General of Ordnance, Bengal, in consequence of his succession to Colonel's allowances, Colonel W. C. Russell, his Deputy, will succeed to the higher post.

A correspondence is said to have lately passed between the authorities of the Postal Department and the East Indian Railway Company, relative to a very large arrear claim made by that Company for the haulage of the Post Office vans. The matter has been referred to Government.

Messrs. Solomon, Moss, Gideon, and Co.'s Shipping Report from St. Helena of the 11th May announces that the ship City of Manchester, from Rangoon to Queenstown, was spoken off St. Helena on the 24th of April, with starboard bulwarks and deckhouse gone, and having thrown overboard about sixty tons of rice.

We (*Englishman*) understand that Major-General Donald Stewart could not be made Adjutant-General because he is an officer of the Indian Army, and, although the Quartermaster-General may be an Indian Officer the Adjutant-General cannot. The nomination for the office rendered vacant by General Johnson's departure will of course come from England, the patronage lying with the Duke of Cambridge.

From the *Assam Gazette* of the 27th ultimo, we gather that the prospects of the crops are favourable throughout the province, the most notable feature in the report is the great variation in the rain-fall in the different districts and stations. Up to the 20th June Cherra Poonjee had registered 178·19 inches, whereas Shilong, on the other side of the Khasi Hills, has only 27·59. In the same way Seebsaugor has 73·54 inches against 26·86 in Nowgong.

Letters from Constantinople state that the murderer of the late Captain Nicolich, Agent of the Austrian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company, has not yet been captured, notwithstanding that the Minister of Police had offered a reward of £200, and the Austrian Lloyd's Company one of a hundred ducats for his apprehension. The English Consul had granted to the police the right of search of any English house in which it might be thought the ruffian was concealed.

The Simla paper says—"Babu Ummer Chunder Serkhale, of the Adjutant General's office, is in close arrest on a charge of fraud against the Government and misappropriation of public money. According to the prosecution, the fraud consists in the alteration of the original figures of 'warrants' and the recovery of larger amounts on forged documents. Thus, while the voucher for a disbursement is only Rs. 17 in the office statement, the amount is entered at Rs. 117. As the case is now under inquiry it would be cruel to suggest the fate of the difference, but we doubt not the Babu will be able to explain."

The Municipality of Delhi has applied for a local public works' loan under the Act of 1871. The sum wanted is Rs. 5,50,000, for the purpose of introducing water works, estimated to cost Rs. 8,00,000, into the city and suburbs. The municipal committee purpose borrowing on the security of all cesses, rates, duties, taxes, rents, now levied by, or belonging to, the Municipality. The loan is required for twenty years. Rs. 50,000 of it to be raised in the first half of next year, two lakhs in the second half of the same year, and the remainder in the [illegible] half of the year

[illegible]s proposed to repay the principal [illegible] instalments of Rs. 27,500 per [illegible]rest.

[illegible] stoppage has taken place on the [illegible]jab, and Delhi Railway just above [illegible]ore. Owing to the heavy rain the [illegible]try has been flooded, and on Friday evening, the 3rd, about half a mile of the embankment was [illegible]hed away, and that portion of the line is of [illegible] sable for trains. The mail train was long delayed. Fortunately trollies can be passed across. By this means communication is kept open, but it will be impossible to make up the embankment until the rains are over. Arrangements, however, will be made to support the rails on piles, so that trains will be able to run. At present considerable inconvenience and delay is suffered by the passengers.

General Shute has given notice in the House of Commons that he will call attention to the injustice done to those general officers who have been appointed to colonelcies of cavalry regiments since the 1st of January 1873; and move—"That an humble address be presented to her Majesty, praying that her Royal Warrant, dated the 12th day of August, 1873, 'revising the rate of pay granted to colonels of regiments of the cavalry of the line,' may be cancelled, and that those cavalry officers who had purchased their troops previously to the Crimean war may, on their appointment to colonelcies of cavalry regiments, receive the emoluments to which they would have been entitled had no such warrant been issued."

Reference has been made in our columns to the fact that American mercantile houses in Calcutta had been withdrawing from the Chamber of Commerce. A correspondent, signing himself "Justice," writing on the subject in the *Indian Daily News*, offers the following explanation of the matter, the truth of which, however, he does not vouch, but such, he says, is "the talk of the town":—An American firm bought shellac of a certain quality, and shipped half of it to America, selling the remaining half to a firm on the distinct understanding that it was to find its way to the continental market, the object being to command better prices on the small consignment to America. The purchaser, overstepping the verbal terms on which he had obtained the shellac, sold it to an American, who, in his turn, shipped the goods to America, thereby injuring the value of the first half of the lac shipped by the original owners. It is added that the latter transaction was effected through a bill broker, the ordinary agent in such cases being a produce broker.

All too rapidly for the best interests of the Indian Army, observes the *Indian Daily News*, the command of Lord Napier of Magdala is drawing to a close. In April next, His Excellency lays down an office discharged with a soldierly, clear, right mind, beyond all praise. Interests, imperial and local, have been fairly considered, not treated as antagonistic. The preceding vicious leanings to extremely young, and over old officers, have been corrected. Merit is treated as such, wherever found. The *entente* between the army and its chief is both real, and healthy in its tone. Never were the best interests of the private soldier better cared for. Everywhere high discipline devoid of sergeant-majorism and the martinet; high tone of feeling free from stiff pipe-clay and red-tape codes of morality. The idea is one so utterly insubordinate and republican, if not down-right wicked to the orthodox mind military, or we would suggest that the term of Lord Napier's command be extended another five years. He is not above five and-thirty years of age *inside*.

The *Pall Mall Gazette*:—Shortly after the return of the Shah from his travels in Europe it was announced from Teheran that he had sent his Grand Vizier, Mirza-Khan, who had been with him on his journey, into exile. In advising the Shah to go to Europe, and himself accompanying him, the Grand Vizier was guilty of a serious crime in the eyes of the Persian fanatics, and the Shah felt compelled to give effect to their scruples, under the fear that if he did not he would have to face a revolt among his nobility. Either, however, the influence of the nobles has diminished, or the Shah has ventured to shake off their yoke and assert his own independence, for it is announced from Teheran that Mirza-Khan, having regained the favour of his Sovereign, has been reinstated in his old office as Grand Vizier. The tables being thus turned, the Vizier has revenged himself on his enemies. He has succeeded in sending into exile the greater portion of the exalted aristocrats who signed the famous petition which brought about his disgrace and fall. Among those who have thus suffered banishment in their turn are the ex-Regent of Persia, the Prefect of Teheran, and the Sultan Mourad, the grand-uncle of the Shah.

BOMBAY.

Goculdas Tejpal Hospital.—Arrangements have, we believe, been made to declare this charitable institution open for the use of the public from the 15th inst.

Theft.—One D[illegible]ss Vittuldass, residing in Shaik Memon Stree[illegible] [illegible]rted to the police that on the night of Tuesda[illegible] his shop was forced open, and Rs. 40, in cash, st[illegible]m a box.

Suicide.—On Tuesday last a coroner's inquest was held on view of the body of one Dhunjee Munjee, who had committed suicide by drowning himself in Hukunbaden tank. The jury returned a verdict accordingly.

Drunk and Incapable.—Felicien Farden, a Frenchman, was yesterday, at the Fort Police Court, before Mr. Nana Morojee, charged with being drunk and incapable. The defendant pleaded guilty and was fined one rupee.

Mandvie Bunder.—The *Jam-e-Jamshed* advocates the opening of a new station on the G. I. P. Railway at Mandvie Bunder, where most native merchants have their godowns and places of business, on the score of the facilities it would afford to commerce.

Assault.—Crushna Narayan, a Hindoo, reported to the police that he was a few days ago bitten by one Babajee Mallee. The bite appears to have eventually proved serious, and the complainant was removed to the J. J. Hospital. A search is being made for Babajee Mallee.

Cruelty to Animals.—One Hormusjee Manockjee, a Parsee priest, was yesterday charged before Mr. Nana Morojee, at the Fort Police Court, with torturing his horse. The defendant pleaded not guilty and stated that a veterinary surgeon had pronounced the horse fit to be used. His Worship, however, was of a different opinion, and sentenced him to pay a fine of Rs. 6.

The Khoja Administration Suit.—We learn that an appeal from the decision of Sir Charles Sargent in the above mentioned suit has been presented on behalf of Heerbaee, the widow of Rahimbhoy Alloobhoy, who had applied for letters of administration to the estate of her deceased husband. Sir Charles Sargent decided that, according to Khoja custom, Gorebai, the mother of the deceased, was entitled to manage the estate.

The Funnuswady Murder.—The police have been able to discover one more link in the chain of evidence which might eventually fix the guilt of the murder of the woman, Doorga, upon her paramour Rajaram. It appears that at midnight on the day the murder was committed, Doorga went to a milkseller's shop in the neighbourhood, and carried home milk in a copper pot belonging to the latter. About 6 o'clock the next morning, when questioned by the milkseller, Rajaram answered that Doorga was cowdunging the floor of her room; and he further said he would ask her to return the pot she had borrowed of the milkseller.

Police Reductions in Sind.—We have heard that the Acting District Superintendent of Police has recommended to the Commissioner in Sind the removal from the police force of such of the European members of it as have passed the age of 55, the limit assigned to the services of subordinates in Government employ. Before the recommendation of the Superintendent can be considered, a medical committee must be appointed to examine the men; if found fit for further service they should, of course, be allowed the usual privilege conceded in such cases.—*Sindian.*

THE FUNNUSWADY MURDER.

The inquest touching the murder of the prostitute Doorgabai was yesterday resumed at the Coroner's Office.

Thuckoo, a Hindoo woman, was the first witness examined, and deposed on oath—I am a prostitute and live in Khuturwady lane. I have known Doorgabai, woman. She was a prostitute. I have known her for the last two or four years [illegible] the man now present, who says hi[illegible] Gunesh *alias* Rajaram. I kn[illegible] of Rajaram. He was in the h[illegible] bai. The deceased lived in my [illegible] two or three years ago, and after tha[illegible] Funnuswady. I used to see Rajaram at he[illegible] deceased was in the habit of coming to my house [illegible] me. I last saw her alive about fifteen days or a mo[illegible] before her death, when she came to see me. We had some conversation about Rajaram on that day. The deceased told me that Rajaram wanted her to give him Rs 125 or Rs. 100. She did not say what business it was that he wanted to transact. She said that she had not got this amount, and further said, "Thuckoo, what shall I do? From what source shall I get this money?" After saying this she went away. I did not see her again alive.

Four other witnesses were then examined at great length, and the next witness

Meerali Hyathali stated—I am a police sepoy C 1184, and do duty at Funnuswady. On the 25th of June last, at about 11 a.m., Rajaram came and told me that a woman had been murdered. I went with him to Doorgabai's house. I went in and saw that the deceased was lying in her room with her throat cut. When I first saw Rajaram, I was standing at the door of the chowkey. I saw Rajaram pass in front of the chowkey. After passing the chowkey he stood still, seemed to think for a moment, and then returned and told me about the murder. He appeared confused. After I had seen the woman, I went and reported the matter to Inspector Austin.

Inspector Austin was next called, who stated that upon receiving information of the murder he hurried to the spot, and found the deceased lying in the condition already described. To a question put by Inspector Austen as to who could have committed the deed, Rajaram replied—"I came here last night at about 10-30, and saw a dhotur hanging on a peg on the wall. I asked the deceased to whom it belonged, and she said it belonged to a man who was going to pass the night with her."

After the evidence of Superintendent Price was taken, the jury returned the following verdict:—"That death was caused by hæmorrhage, the result of an incised wound of the throat, inflicted by some person or persons to the jury unknown, under such circumstances that the act of such person or persons was culpable homicide amounting to murder."

THE ALBERT MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

An extraordinary general meeting of shareholders of the Company was held yesterday at its registered office, 5 Hornby Row, for the purpose of passing a special resolution appointing Mr. Allarakhiabhoy Sewjee, who has already had considerable experience in the management of the Company's affairs, to be the secretary and agent. Mr. Dinshaw Manockjee Petit was in the chair.

The notice convening the meeting having been read, the following resolutions were unanimously passed:—

Proposed by Mr. Ardasir Framjee Mehta, and seconded by Mr. Tribhowandass Jadowjee, That the resignation, dated 22nd June 1874, tendered by Messrs. Cowasjee and Framjee Dinshawjee, as agents of the Company, be accepted.

Proposed by Mr. Nanabhoy Hormusjee, and seconded by Mr. Jairam Lukhmidas, That article 65 of the Company's articles of association shall be rescinded, and that the following article be substituted for the same:—65. Mr. Allarakhiabhoy Sewjee be, and is hereby, appointed to be the secretary and agent of the Company, and shall have, under the control and supervision of the directors, full power and authority to give such orders and directions and enter into such contracts and agreements as he may think proper for the necessary and ordinary purposes of the business of the Company, and his remuneration shall be a commission of ¼ anna per lb. on all goods manufactured and sold by the Company.

Proposed by Mr. Eduljee Nusserwanjee Setna, and seconded by Mr. Hormusjee Nowrojee Saklatwalla, "That the thanks of the shareholders are due to Messrs. Cowasjee and Framjee Dinshawjee for their able and good management of the Company's affairs.

The proceedings closed with a vote of thanks to the chairman.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE AND THE PROPOSED ACCELERATION OF THE MAIL SERVICE.

The following letter was recently sent to F. R. Hogg, Esq., Officiating Director General of the Post Offices of India, Calcutta, by the Secretary to the Bombay Chamber of Commerce:—

Bombay Chamber of Commerce, 9th June 1874.

Sir,—I am directed by the Committee of Management to inform you that a special general meeting of the members of this Chamber was held on the 28th May, when it was unanimously resolved that the question of the day of the departure of the Peninsular and Oriental Company's mail contract steamers from Bombay, during the fair weather, should be re-opened, and that the authorities in India should at the same time be urged to represent to H. M.'s Postmaster General the claims of this country, of China, Japan, Australia, and the settlements and colonies in the East, to an improved postal service by which the speed of the P. & O. Co.'s mail steamers between Bombay and Brindisi would be accelerated, and arrangements effected with the Governments of Italy and France for a through express mail international train to run, at increased speed, and without unnecessary stoppage, between Brindisi and London.

In the last correspondence, on the subject of the despatch of the English mails from Bombay, which terminated with your letter dated Simla, 5th June 1872, the Committee of this Chamber requested that the departure of the mails should be postponed from Monday to Tuesday afternoon, the despatch on Monday afternoon being extremely inconvenient to the Bombay community. To this it was objected that the change would operate injuriously on the mercantile community of Madras, who would thus have had Sunday for their English mail day, instead of Saturday, and it was added that it was a great advantage to have a simultaneous delivery of Indian letters all over the United Kingdom on Monday morning, an advantage which would be lost by the change suggested. The Committee are willing to admit the gravity of the inconvenience to Madras of a Sunday afternoon departure of the mails, necessitating working to late hours on Saturday, and frequently encroaching upon Sunday, and they therefore refrain from any longer contending for an arrangement which would entail such a hardship upon another community. But the second objection—the supposed advantage of a simultaneous delivery of Indian letters all over the United Kingdom on Monday morning, which appears to have had great weight both with the Indian and the London Post Offices—is now no longer tenable, as will be shown hereafter; and it is important that this point should receive careful consideration, for it is incredible that any practicable acceleration of the mail service should be retarded for any reason so inadequate, when it is well known that many of the London bankers and merchants, who have a direct interest in the trade of the country, recognize the great value and importance of accelerated mail arrangements.

I am, however, now directed to inform you that, after careful consideration, the members of this Chamber are unanimously of opinion that the departure of the English mail from Bombay, during the fair weather, on Friday, would be the most suitable arrangement for all interests; and they would respectfully suggest that you take this proposed alteration into your favourable consideration. The mail would then leave Calcutta on Tuesday evening, and Madras on Wednesday evening, so that the opposition formerly raised by the latter, on the ground of a Sunday afternoon departure from Madras, would no longer appear; and any objection which may be taken by London merchants on the ground that the mails would then arrive on a day inconvenient to London and the United Kingdom is adverted to hereafter. But the Committee, in asking that the day of the departure of the mails be altered, in the fair season, from Monday to Friday, have been influenced by the belief that with proper arrangements with the P. and O Company, and with the Governments of France and Italy, the intervening time, that is to say between Monday and Friday, would be nearly, if not altogether, saved,—for, however inconvenient the day of departure of the mails may be to a community, it is of little importance compared with the benefit which the country would derive from a mail service accelerated to the utmost practicable limit.

By the present postal time table, the P. and O. Co.'s mail contract steamers run between Bombay and Brindisi—a distance of 3,797 miles—in 18 days and 5 hours, which includes the maximum stoppage of 20 hours for coaling, &c., at Aden, and 30 hours for transit in Egypt, from steamer to steamer, and is equivalent to an average speed of 8 7/10 knots per hour. From Brindisi to Calais, the distance is about 1,384 miles, which the mail train accomplishes in about 57 hours, equivalent to about 24·28 miles per hour, including stoppages. Five hours more are required to go from Calais to London, so that, by the present time table, 20 days and 19 hours are allowed for the carriage of mails and passengers between Bombay and London.

The subjoined list shows the dates of departure of mails from Bombay since 1st January last, the dates of arrival in London, and the time occupied:—

Date of departure from Bombay.	Date of arrival in London.	Time occupied.
5 January.	26 January.	21 days.
12 „	2 February.	21 „
19 „	9 „	21 „
26 „	16 „	21 „
2 February.	24 „	22 „
9 „	2 March.	21 „
16 „	9 „	21 „
23 „	16 „	21 „
2 March.	23 „	21 „
9 „	30 „	21 „
16 „	6 April.	21 „
23 „	13 „	21 „
30 „	18 „	19 „
6 April.	27 „	21 „
13 „	1 May.	18 „
20 „	11 „	21 „
27 „	16 „	19 „
4 May.	25 „	21 „
„	1 June.	21 „

[illegible]m this list it will be seen that, notwithstanding the care with which the mail service is worked so as to arrive in London on Sunday afternoon, and so afford the advantage of a simultaneous delivery of Indian letters all over the United Kingdom on Monday morning, the mails of the 13th April arrived in 18 days, and those of 30th March and 27th April in 19 days respectively.

But on this side, where there is no special convenience to serve by the mails arriving on any particular day, the arrival of the outward mails, within the contract time, is more remarkable, as the subjoined list will show:—

Date of Departure from London.	Date of Arrival at Bombay.	Time occupied.
2 January.	23 January daybreak	20½ days.
9 „	29 „	19½ „
16 „	5 Feb. 4 P.M.	20 „
23 „	12 „ 8 P.M.	20 „
30 „	19 „ 8 P.M.	20 „
6 February.	26 „ morning	19½ „
13 „	6 March 11 P.M.	21 „
20 „	12 „ morning.	20 „
27 „	19 „	20 „
6 March.	25 „ 8 P.M.	19 „
13 „	2 April night.	20 „
20 „	10 „ 6 P.M.	21 „
27 „	16 „ 1 P.M.	20 „
3 April.	24 „ morning.	20½ „
10 „	29 „ midnight.	19 „
17 „	6 May morning.	18½ „
24 „	13 „	18½ „
1 May.	20 „ 5 P.M.	19 „
8 „	27 „ morning.	18½ „
15 „	3 June 5-30 P.M.	19 „

From this list it will be seen that out of 20 mails despatched, only two occupied the full contract time of 21 days, two occupied 20½ days, seven occupied 20 days, two occupied 19½ days, four occupied 19 days, and three occupied 18½ days; and none of these passages were made during the prevalence of the S. W. Monsoon. As it is in no way obligatory on the P. and O. Company to drive their steamers at a greater speed than the contract rates it may be assumed that, with the new and improved vessels recently and still being added to their fleet, the shorter passages were made at little, if any, extra expense to the Company. But the shorter passages are a clear indication to the public that the P. and O. Company are quite able to accelerate the speed of the mail steamers to a very considerable degree, and the Committee of this Chamber trusts that in the interest of all India and the East, you will, in concert with H.M. Postmaster General, avail of the opportunity, which the Company's proposed earlier delivery of the mails affords, to effect a thorough revision of the Overland mail service.

Now the P. & O. Company have, it is understood, offered to the London Post Office to deliver the Bombay, Calcutta, and China mails 24 hours earlier provided that permission is given to them to forward the heavy portion of the mails through the Suez Canal, instead of as at present by the Egyptian Railway. This privilege, so much coveted by the Company, would doubtless be a very great advantage to them, for it would save them from the labour and expense of the transshipments of heavy cargoes at Alexandria and Suez. But as the delays in the transit of the mails through Egypt arising from the incapability of the authorities there to forward these cargoes in adequate time, would also be avoided, it is clear that, by granting to the Company the desired permission, an important gain in time would be obtained. So important an offer is doubtless receiving the careful consideration of H. M.'s Postmaster General, but the Committee of this Chamber respectfully submits that with the well-known capability of the P. and O. Company's improved vessels to run at much greater speed, on either side of the Isthmus of Suez, the proposal to deliver the mails 24 hours earlier than the contract time is utterly inadequate, and that, for the valuable concession to the Company to forward the heavy portion of the mails through the Canal, the public is entitled to a much greater acceleration of the mail service. By the present time table, the time allowed between Bombay and Brindisi is 18 days and 5 hours, which is equivalent to 20 days and 19 hours between Bombay and London, and if the list above given of the arrivals of the outward mails at Bombay, since 1st January last, is referred to, it will be found that nine mails out of the twenty arrived within 24 hours of the contract time. The proposal, therefore, of the P. and O. Company would, if accepted, result in little or no real benefit to the public, for there is no guarantee that the mails would be delivered 24 hours earlier than the shorter passages; and it is undesirable that any new arrangements should be made having for their basis the present time table, which, however well adapted to serve the convenience of the P. and O. Company, is simply a scandal to the age, when compared with the speed at which mails are carried by ocean steamers in other parts of the world. What the mercantile communities of India and the East want is that the mails between Bombay and Brindisi, and between Brindisi and London, should be accelerated to the utmost practicable limit, that the time occupied between Bombay and Brindisi should not exceed 15 days and 12 hours, or at the outside 16 days, and that the time occupied between Brindisi and London should not exceed 48 hours, so that the mails should reach London from Bombay in 17½ to 18 days, including all stoppages.

It is of little importance to the public to show the details by which so important an acceleration can be accomplished, provided the great practical object is attained of a reduction of the passage to the time just mentioned. But I am directed to point out that, with every allowance for the difficulty of obtaining the same results in tropical as in temperate waters, the contract speed of 9½ knots per hour, on this side of the Isthmus of Suez, is unreasonably low, and should be raised to 10½ if not to 11 knots per hour, that the speed between Egypt and Brindisi should be increased to the same rate as the speed with which the Transatlantic mails are served, and that the maximum stoppage at Aden of 20 hours,—the necessity for which, or even for half the time, is in ordinary circumstances altogether unknown, and certainly never availed of,—should be at once struck out of the time table, and a stoppage of six hours only allowed for coaling. Assuming, moreover, that the negotiations now pending between the London Post Office and the P. & O. Company will result in the acceleration now suggested, and that permission will be granted to the Company to forward the heavy mails through the Suez Canal, a further gain of 15 hours might be effected.

Recapitulating these alterations, the following results are obtained:—

Gain in time by increasing speed between Bombay and Suez, 2,972 miles, to 10½ knots	29 hours.
Gain in time by increasing speed between Alexandria and Brindisi, 850 miles, to 13 knots	12 „
Gain in time by curtailing stoppage at Aden from 20 hours to 6 hours	14 „
Gain in time in Egyptian transit	15 „
Total gain in time	70 hours.

The Committee of this Chamber, in common with the whole community, have no doubt of the easy practicability of these important changes, and they believe that with proper arrangements with the P. and O. Company, that Company would be prepared to introduce them at once; but they would respectfully urge upon H. M.'s Postmaster General that, in any negotiations which may ensue, endeavours should be made to obtain the full suggested acceleration.

Having now pointed out the various ways by which the mail service between Bombay and Brindisi could be improved and accelerated, the Committee of this Chamber beg most earnestly to entreat you to urge, in the interests of India, China, Australia, and the other settlements and colonies in the East, upon H.M.'s Postmaster General, the necessity of moving the French and Italian Governments to place the Overland mail service between Brindisi and London on an improved footing. The distance from Brindisi to Calais is about 1,384 miles, which is accomplished generally by the mail trains in 57 hours, being at the rate of 24·28 miles per hour, including stoppages, and 5 hours more are occupied in going from Calais to London, in all, 62 hours from Brindisi to London. The organization, moreover, appears to be imperfect, for the mails have been delivered in London, on one occasion at least, in 53 hours after leaving Brindisi. The Committee would suggest that an international train should leave Brindisi as soon as possible after the arrival of the P. and O. Company's contract steamers with the mails at that port, that the train should run through express to Calais, where a steamer should be in readiness at once to cross the Channel, and another express train should be in readiness at Dover, so that the mails should be carried between Brindisi and London in 48 hours, including stoppages. The Committee have little doubt that a representation, by H. M.'s Postmaster General to the proper quarters, of the inadequacy of the present arrangements, and of the necessity of improving these to a degree more in accordance with the wants of the age, would be successful. The important saving of time which would thus be effected between Brindisi and London, combined with [illegible] acceleration between Bombay and Brindisi, would reduce the time for the passage of mails, via Brindisi, between London and Bombay to within 18 days, an improvement upon existing arrangements which would be received with satisfaction by all the communities of India and the East.

It only now remains for the Committee briefly to advert to the effect which the alteration in the day of the departure of the English mails from Bombay, during the fair weather, from Monday to Friday, and the acceleration of the mails to 18 days, would have upon the deliveries of Indian letters in London. The mails would be delivered in London on Tuesday afternoon, which would allow of a simultaneous delivery of Indian letters all over the United Kingdom on Wednesday morning, giving two clear days in the provinces and three clear days in London for replies by return mail. The Committee have no doubt that the London merchants themselves will at once admit that this is amply sufficient for all practical purposes, and that they will recognize the great value, to all concerned in trade with India, China, and the East, of the changes now proposed.

The Committee of this Chamber desires to express the hope that every effort will be exerted by H. M.'s Postmaster General to accomplish the suggested acceleration of the mails. They are aware that the present time table regulating their despatch is based upon a contract which has still some years to run; but the P. and O. Company, and the Continental Railway Companies will, they believe, willingly defer, on reasonable terms or concessions, to the just wishes and convenience of the public. The Committee respectfully submit that the acceleration of the mails is of far greater importance to the public interests than any such compensation, as has, the Committee understand, been asked from the P. and O. Company by H. M. Postmaster General.

Whilst on this subject, the Committee also takes the opportunity of pointing out that the Inland mail services of this country are capable of great improvement. The distance between Bombay and Calcutta by railway is 1,410 miles, which the mail trains travel over in 60 hours and 15 minutes, equivalent to a speed of 23·40 miles per hour, including stoppages. The distance between Madras and Bombay is 792 miles, which the mail trains accomplish in 40 hours and 15 minutes, being equivalent to an average speed of only 19·435 miles per hour, including stoppages. The Committee believe that in no civilized country, where no delays are caused by trans-shipments, or international difficulties have to be overcome, are mail trains driven at so low a rate of speed, whilst the construction of the lines in this country, and the railway plant, will bear favourable comparison with those of any other country. The railway contracts contain, it is understood, clauses by which the various companies are bound to carry the mails at such rates of speed as the Viceroy in Council shall direct. The Committee would respectfully point out that the public interests require that the speed of the mail trains throughout India—more particularly between the great cities of India—should be increased to at least thirty miles an hour, including stoppages. By this change, the mails would be carried between Calcutta and Bombay in 47 hours effecting a saving in time of 13 hours and 15 minutes, and between Madras and Bombay in 26 hours and 24 minutes, effecting a saving in time of 14 hours and 21 minutes.

Commending these important questions to your early and favourable consideration, I have the honour to be, Sir, your most obedient Servant,

(Signed) J. GORDON, Secretary.

(Signed) E. LORD, Chairman.

The following is the reply which was received from Mr. Hogg, dated Calcutta, 30th June 1874:—

Sir,—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, dated 9th June, suggesting (1) the retention during the fair season of Friday as the day for the departure of the Overland mail from Bombay; (2) an acceleration of the postal service between the United Kingdom and this country; and (3) an improvement in the speed at which the mail trains run in India.

2. The first and second suggestions are dependent one on the other. A copy of your letter, excluding the last paragraph, has been sent to the Secretary, General Post Office, London, for the consideration of Her Majesty's Postmaster General. Your third suggestion will be submitted for the orders of the Government of India.—I have, &c.,

(Sd.) E. R. Douglas,

For Offg. Director General of the P. O. of India.

The Secretary to the Chamber of Commerce replied as follows:—

Bombay Chamber of Commerce, 7th July 1874.

To F. R. Hogg, Esq., Officiating Director General of the Post Office of India.

Sir,—I am directed by the Committee of this Chamber to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 30th ultimo, and to express their regret that so much valuable time should have been allowed to elapse in your merely informing them that a copy of their letter of the 9th idem had been sent to the English Postal authorities, the date, also, on which it was forwarded not being mentioned.

On the same day on which your letter was received, the following telegram, dated London, 1st July, was published in the newspapers of this town, viz., "The Postmaster General has arranged with the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company for a revision of the present mail contract." "The steamers carrying mails for Southampton will in future pass through the Suez Canal, and the mails via Brindisi are to be accelerated by 24 hours."

If this telegram is correct, the mercantile communities of India and the East will have good reason to complain of the so-called acceleration of 24 hours, which is even 16 hours less than the Company—according to the admission of their Chairman at the meeting of the shareholders held in London on the 4th, and reported in the *Times* of the 6th June—were prepared to give.—I have the honor, &c.

(Signed) J. GORDON, Secretary.

HIGH COURT DECREES.

At the High Court on Tuesday the following short causes were disposed of by Mr. Justice Bayley:—

THE LONDON, BOMBAY, AND MEDITERRANEAN BANK v. JADOWJEE CUMULSEY.

There was no appearance for either party, and the case was struck out by Judge's order made in Chambers.

DADABHOY SORABJEE PATEL v. DARASHA SORABJEE.

Mr. P. M. Mehta, instructed by Messrs. Shapurjee and Thakurdas, appeared for the plaintiff. There was no appearance for the defendant, who is a clerk in the employ of the Bombay agent of the Rubattino Company. The action was brought to recover Rs. 850 due on a promissory note dated 25th September 1872, and also Rs. 150 due for rent of the old Victoria Theatre. In 1873, the plaintiff was the proprietor of the old Victoria Theatre and Rs. 150 were due to him for rent by the defendant as manager of the Khoja Dramatic Company. The plaintiff, who is at present an assistant in the firm of Messrs. Framjee, Sands, and Co., said it was understood that interest at 9 per cent. should be paid on the Rs. 850, although not mentioned in the promissory note. The Court gave a decree for plaintiff for Rs. 1,000, with interest on Rs 850 from 25th September 1872 till judgment, costs, and interest on the judgment at 6 per cent.

PELLY AND CO. v. IBRAHIM BIN RAJAB.

Mr. Lynch, instructed by Messrs. Dallas, Lynch and Tobin, appeared for the plaintiff. The defendant, who appeared in person, said he had filed his schedule in the Insolvent Debtors' Court. On the 5th January last, defendant consigned through plaintiffs five cases of mother o'pearl shells and drew £175 against the consignment, at the same time signing a letter of hypothecation. A redraft was received in respect of the consignment, but the defendant did not accept it. The defendant said the plaintiffs failed to render him an account, although frequently applied to. An assistant of the plaintiffs stated, on the other hand, that an account had been rendered to defendant. His Lordship gave a decree for plaintiffs for Rs. 1,424, with interest at 9 per cent. from the 26th March 1874 till judgment, costs, and interest on the judgment at 6 per cent. until payment. Execution stayed until further order.

COORJEE PRAGJEE v. MEMON ADUM ABBA.

Mr. Latham, instructed by Messrs. Dallas, Lynch and Tobin, appeared for the plaintiff. The defendant did not appear. This was a suit on a money covenant, the defendant having borrowed of the plaintiff Rs. 10,500 with interest at 36 per cent. per annum on the security of a house. Mr. Latham said it was a case of high interest and bad security. Under the power of sale given him, the plaintiff twice attempted, but failed to sell the house, which other Memons were turning up to claim. Defendant had paid interest at 36 per cent. till the 29th December 1873. The Court gave a decree for plaintiff for Rs. 10,500 with interest at 36 per cent. per annum from the 30th December 1873 until judgment, costs, and interest at 6 per cent. on the judgment until payment. In the event of the principal, interest, and costs being unpaid within six months, that is by the 7th January 1875, the lands and premises in the plaint mentioned were to be sold by and under the direction of the Court, by Mr. Fox, the Commissioner of the Court, the nett proceeds of such sale to be applied to the payment of the debt, with liberty to the plaintiff to bid at the sale. Plaintiff was appointed receiver of the rents and profits of the premises without giving security until further order. Execution stayed against the immoveable property in the plaint mentioned until the 7th January 1875.

STEAMER REPORTS.

Galle, 8th July, 7-50 A.M.—Mail Steamer Nubia from Australia arrived.

WEATHER REPORTS.

Cannanore, 8th July, 4 P.M.—Weather rainy, wind north, thermometer 78, rainfall 1 inches 45 cents.

Carwar, 8th July, 5 P.M.—Weather rainy, and squally wind south-west, thermometer 78, barometer 29·96, rainfall 2 inches 4 cents.

Mangalore, 8th July, 10-50 A.M.—Weather rainy, wind south-east, west and south-west, maximum 80, minimum 72, wet bulb 78, barometer 29·75, rainfall 7 inches 45 cents.

Tuticorin, 8th July, 5 P.M.—Weather fair, wind west, thermometer 90, barometer 29·82.

Vingorla, 8th July, 5-14 P.M.—Weather rainy, wind south-west, mild thermometer 77, rainfall 3 inches 72 cents.

PARLIAMENTARY PAPERS.

EXPENDITURE ON PUBLIC WORKS IN INDIA.

FROM 1862-63 TO 1872-73 (SO FAR AS INFORMATION HAS BEEN RECEIVED).

Cases in which original estimates have been considerably exceeded.

WORK.	Estimate. Original.	Estimate. Revised.	Actual cost to end of 1871-72.	Excess over Original Estimate.
	£	£	£	£
MILITARY WORKS.				
Madras—				
Bangalore Water Supply	8,370	Under preparation.	19,733	11,363*
Otacamund Lawrence Asylum	18,015	112,523	88,455	70,440
Bombay—				
Aboo Infantry Barracks	28,887	75,941	61,446	32,559*
Ahmednuggur Cavalry Barracks	16,187	...	19,350	3,163
Belgaum Temporary Infantry Barracks	6,390	...	21,239	14,849
Hog Island Hydralic Lift Works (Expenditure in India only.)	51,465	...	102,923	51,458
Kirkee Gun Carriage Factory, &c.	70,759	174,507	166,875	96,116
Kirkee Small Arms Ammunition Factory	11,634	30,477	27,76·	16,134
Bengal—				
Diamond Harbour Fortified Post	10,449	...	14,257	3,808
Kidderpore Dockyard, roads and buildings.	5,594	...	7,681	2,087
Kidderpore Dockyard, steam hammer and boiler shed	3,591	...	4,726	1,135
N. W. Provinces—				
Allahabad Cantonment Drainage	4,26·	10,792	10,4·4	6,139
Allahabad, Infantry Barracks	233,300	245,416	279,316	46,016
Do Artillery Barracks	40,949	...	45,182	4,233
Do Rest-house	8,128	..	9,734	1,606
Cawnpore Tannery Buildings	17,883	18,685	20,045	2,162
Chukrata Sanitarium Roads.	80,050	137,178	92,587	12,537
Do. Temporary Huts	22,373	26,480	28,924	6,5·1
Goruckpore Barracks, enlarged	1,146	...	2,495	1,349
Haupper Stables	5,793	6,862	6,940	1,147
Saharunpore Stables, &c.	6,275	8,250	8,186	1,911
Punjab—				
Baloon Temporary Huts	2,288	...	5,940	3,552
Peshawur Barracks, sides 1 and 2	50,000	88,72·	92,989	42,989
Rawulpindee Infantry Barracks	23,000	29,380	30,825	7,825
Do. Magazine and Place of Refuge	10,000	·1,667	36,649	26,649
Central Provinces—				
Asseerghur Infantry Barracks	3,641	9,236	8,926	5,285
Do. Gun road and other fort works	5,645	7,6··	8,040	2,395
Jubulpoor Artillery Barracks	26,304	43,102	38,552	12,248
Kamptee Artillery Family quarters	11,232	15,722	14,957	3,725
Mohtoor Sanitarium Buildings	1,63·	...	3,486	1,851
Nagpoor Infantry Barracks	4,308	...	6,852	2,544
Seroncha Native Infantry Lines	1,324	...	2,344	1,020
Burmah—				
Rangoon Harbour Fortifications	29 501	48,050	40,945	11,444*
Toungoo Redoubt office godown	2,381	...	3,566	1,185
Do. Commissariate godowns	4,0··	...	6,463	2,463
Do. Redoubt	12,822	28,347	24,123	11,3·1
Thayetmyo Commissariate Depot	6,221	...	10,573	4,352
Oude—				
Lucknow Artillery Quarter Guard	2,375	...	3,295	920
Do. Infantry Barracks	20,846	...	25,685	4,839
Do. re-roofing verandahs	1·,718	..	15,137	2,419
Fyzabad Infantry Barracks	1·,550	23,770	23,938	7,388
Hyderabad—				
Trimulgherry Entrenched post	5,618	11,189	11,075	5,457
Do. Arsenal Buildings	6,678	8,549	8,535	1,857
Do. Cantonment works	7,0··	8,756	8,722	1,654
Do. Schoolrooms and Presbyterian Church	3,611	...	4,334	723
Trimulgherry Apothecaries Quarters	1,280	...	1,758	478
Do. Water Supply project.	5,541	18,336	11,425	5,884*
Akolah Rest-house	24,321	...	27,320	2,999*
Chudderghaut Barracks for Escort	799	...	1,146	347
Rajpootana—				
Nusseerabad Quarter Company Barracks.	20,830	...	24,767	3,937
Central India—				
Gwalior Fortress Infantry Barracks	19,504	24,031	24,006	4,502
Do. Artillery Barracks	9,257	...	11,61·	2,362
Do. Hospitals	15,669	20,689	20,550	4,880
Do. Officers' Quarters	10,8·6	...	13,340	2,534
Do. Powder Magazine	2,876	...	3,736	860
Gwalior Contonment Infantry Barracks	9,87·	...	15,281	5,411
Do Artillery Barracks	14,172	...	19,906	5,734
Do Quarter Guard and Cells	2,605	...	3,851	1,246
Do Gun sheds	3,101	4,486	5,041	1,940
Do Cattle Shed and Slaughter Yard	1,767	2,420	2,27·	505*
Do Morar Dam	7,298	7,293	8,899	1,601
Mhow Cavalry Barracks	32,594	47,937	47,435	14,841
Do do Hospital	18,556	20,959	21,006	2,457
Do Infantry Hospital	10,715	14,·29	12,096	1,381
Do Artillery Barracks	10,221	13,674	13,36·	3,140
Nowgong Infantry and Artillery Barracks	14,327	15,866	17,677	3,350
Port Blair—				
Ross Island Infantry Barracks	10,735	14,708	14,692	3,957
Military Buildings	1,168,215	...	1,795,413	627,198
COMMUNICATIONS.				
Madras—				
Coonoor Ghaut Trace	16,000 / 22,988	26,400 / 41,501	26,429 / 27,571 to end of 1870-71.	10,426 / 4,580*
Roads above Carcoor Ghaut	35,144 / 12,746	50,876 / 18,270	50,345 / 17,065	15,201* / 4,321*
Bridges on road to Carcoor Ghaut	2,642	7,100	6,557	3,915*
Road from Vizagapatam to Cossipoor	5,550	11,500	10,590	5,040*
Locks on Mundapetta Canal	2,865	4,196	4,195	1,330
Canal between Negapatam and Vedarinem.	6,400	10,819	10,533	4,133*
Bridges on Charmady Road	3,27	4,014	4,235	963
Road from Pani Mangalore to Hosdroog	1,000	7,964	3,490	2,493*
Bridge across the Shunnooganady	1,930	3,645	3,759	1,829
Road from Palamcotta to Tuticorin	6,730	14,070	14,396	7,660
Bombay—				
Road from Poona to Sattara.	77,101	157,114	154,650	77,549
Bridge over the Quoina	12,500	36,074	40,405	27,90·*
Bridges and drains on road from Sattara to Warna River	9,059	14,491	15,960	6,901
Eight bridges on the same road	9,814	...	16,665	6,851
Kurar and Koombarlee Ghaut Road	1,349	2,036	2,09	744
Arbyle Ghaut Road	98,669	129,941	112,67·	14,004*
Timber bridges on Arbyle Gt. Road	4,940	...	6,887	1,947
Road from Yellapoor to Beitkul	10,533	175 887	34,466	23,933*
Iron Bridge on Yellapoor Road	5,104	7,535	7,258	2,154*
Bridges on Gairsoppa Road.	2,599	5,087	4,454	1,855*
Road from Rutnagherry to Poladpoor; Road from Huthiumbee to Chiploon	6,659	10,394	8,299	1,640
Bridge over Moota Moola River	19,927	24,114	24,153	4,226
Bridge over the Ghore River.	10,256	...	13,779	3,523
Bridge on Poona and Ahmednuggur Road	1,234	1,912	1,905	671
Road from Munmar to Malligaum	14,749	17,367	17,374	2,625
Bridge across the Seena River	8,70·	25,492	25,029	16,329
Bridge on Barsee Tramway	6,568	7,157	7,489	921
Works on Agra and Bombay Road	29,348	31,096	32,493	3,145
Road from Dundooka to Gogo	60,282	••	110,254	49,972*
Bridge over the Dadur River.	3,156	...	5,156	2,000
Road from Nowsaree to Kalleawaree	1,683	2,214	2,284	601
Road to Railway Station at Broach	1,330	...	2,300	970
Dhurmsala at Surat	1,5··	...	2,55·	1,054
Bengal—				
Mohur and Booryah Bridges.	[illegible]	[illegible]	76,674	17,049
Burrakur Bridge	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	50,384
Road from Nair to Bankeepoor	93,[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	26,083
Inspection Bungalows, Patna Road	670	[illegible]	[illegible]	440
Burhee and Hazareebaugh Road	13,182	13,225	20,022	6,840
Cuttack Trunk Road	154,340	175,350	191,575	37,229
Improving Boat Channel, False Point	726	1,699	1 690	964
Road from Gowhatty to Schillong	8,825	8,825	12,969	4,144*
Earthwork, Assam Trunk Road	20,235	20,235	29,310	9,075*
Road from Nowgong to Luckwa Ghat	12,150	12,150	14,73·	2,585
Metalling Pheelkhanna Road	3,624	2,624	5,520	1,896
Nulhatty Road	27,307	27,307	35,95·	8,649
Sooree, Road Northern Section	21,300	21,300	24,705	3,394
N. W. Provinces—				
Bridge over Hurree Nuddee.	3,803	5,777	5,777	1,974
Cawnpoor and Jhansi Road.	7,001	7,001	9,382	2,381
Road from Roorkee to Mohun	23,778	27,902	27,902	4,124
Tunnel in Mohun Pass	3,00·	5,598	5,025	2,017
Bridge over the Solani River.	4,547	5,120	5,384	837
Road from Hatrass to Soron.	4,564	6,452	5,610	1,046
Jeolee cart road to Nynee Tal	1,531	2,683	2,683	1,152
Rohilkund Trunk Road	78,981	87,011	114,045	35,064*
Dawk Bungalow at Nynee Tal	1,305	2,411	2,411	1,106
Punjab—				
Bridge over Markhunda River	35,365	48,042	53,996	18,631
Markhunda Bund	3,172	6,257	5,859	2,687
Bridge over Mootee Sootee River	1,958	4,507	4,920	2,962
Bridge over the Beyn Nulla.	5,263	6,87·	6,746	1,483
Widening Kalka and Simla Road	2,640	53,188	53,823	51,183*
Bridge at Wangtoo over Sutlej	500	...	1,779	1,279
Bunderghat and Byjnath Road	13,929	...	35,668	21,739*
Dalhousie and Pathancote Road	3,162	...	5,056	1,894
Metalling portion of Peshawur Road	57,178	65,711	66,607	9,429
Bridge over Bhimber River.	3,987	11,546	11,702	7,715
Do Deena Nulla	5,832	11,567	11,206	5,374*
Do Sohan River	43,258	62,243	55,814	12,556*
Indus Tunnel	4,266	4,266	10,311	6,045*
Road from Attock to Mukhod	9,000	...	11,070	2,010
Kohat and Khooshalgurh Road	1,855	1,855	2,646	791
Tunnel works at Bahadur Kheyl	2,741	3,283	3,289	548*
Central Provinces—				
Kanhan Bridge	45,927	124,765	124,839	78,912
Bundole to Chappara Road	3,563	10,939	10,710	7,147
Kanhan Bridge to Chappara Road	9,669	9,669	11,019	1,350
Wardha Valley Road, 1st Section	3,159	4,113	4,128	969
Do do do 2nd	4,415	9,024	6,4·2	2,027
Do do do 3rd	5,365	5,365	10,340	4,975
Road from Saoner to Nagpoor	7,488	7,4·5	10,184	2,696
Inspection Bungalow, at Kirkee	20,497	20,497	30,136	9,639
Road from Drug to Chiroda.	5,581	7,815	7,035	1,454*
British Burmah—				
Iron Bridge over Wel Pouk Choung	1,771	3,276	2,904	1,133
Metalling Road, Prome to Meeaday	5,810	5,810	8,215	2,405
Bridging do do do	2,767	2,767	3,702	935
Road from Toungboo to Toutabang	5,742	9,756	9,752	4,010
Improvement of Pyne Kyun Creek	23,897	27,922	31,421	7,524
Oudh—				
Road from Seetapore to Shahjehanpore	22,894	25,65·	35,334	12,440
Pile Bridge over Goomtee River	1,789	1,789	2,283	494
Renewal of do do	674	674	1,674	1,000
Bridge of boats at Fyzabad.	8,146	10,000	11,423	3,277*
Central India—				
Metalling road Goona to Beowara	9,004	24,253	21,674	12,670*
Metalling Beowara, section of Road	18,606	45,136	43,967	25,361

* Incomplete the scheme has been considerably extended.
† Incomplete.
‡ Completed 1873-74.

WORK.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Central India—				
Bridge over Persolin Nullah	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Do Oodenkheire Nullah	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Road between Bhopal and Nerbudda.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Do. Nerbudda and M[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Do. Mhow and Indore	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Do. Jhansie and Go[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Do. Googoosah and [illegible]hara	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Metalling Gwalior Jhansie sub-division	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Negda bridge	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Road from Mercara to [illegible]lipett	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bridge at Woritz, P[illegible]bady Ghat	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Communications	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
AGRICULTURAL WORKS.				
Madras—				
Canal from Perike[illegible] Deudaloor	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Madras Water Supply project	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Raising the Cheyam [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Restoring the Gootloor [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bombay—				
Jamda Canal	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ekrook Tank project	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Thur Canal	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mitrow Canal	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bengal—				
Orissa project, Bu[illegible] Brahminee	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Kendraparah Canal [illegible]cavation	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Two locks at Cossye	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Midnapore series; [illegible]tion	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Do. do. do.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Do. Head lock Ran[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
N. W. Provinces—				
Ganges Canal Masonry [illegible] at falls	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ganges Canal, Dadah [illegible] Kotescape	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ganges Canal, Tirhoot [illegible]buha	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Do. Ukberpore Ra[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Do. Kullinpore B[illegible] Rajbuha	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Do. Dhulapree d[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Punjab—				
Baree Doab Canal:—				
Do. Aquiduct and [illegible] Baowrl	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Do. Lock at Dinan[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Do. Overfall Tail o[illegible] Branch	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Do. Shahpore Water [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
British Burmah—				
Patashin Embankment	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Agricultural Works	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
CIVIL BUILDINGS.				
Madras—				
Altering Cuddalore Jail	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
New Jail at Madura	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Court House at Cuddalore	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Police Stations, Vizagapatam	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Do Godavery	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cemetery Walls at Bangalore	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
New Wing to General Hospital, Presidency	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bombay—				
Government House; Ganesh Khind	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Council Hall, Poona, alterations	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
New Church at Aden	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. Paul's Church, Poona	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy Hospital additions	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
David Sassoon's Hospital, Poona	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Police Stations at M[illegible] and Sannud	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Collector's Cutchery at Ca[illegible]war	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mamlutdar's Cutchery [illegible] Soopa	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bengal—				
Decorations to Government House	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
New General Post Office Calcutta	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Imperial Museum, Calcutta	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Judge's Court House D[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Collector's Cutchery, P[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Judge's Court House, D[illegible]nagepore	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Magistrate's Court House Dinagepore	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
New Court House, Pur[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Do do Julpigore	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Collector's Court House, [illegible]rah	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Record Room, Gya	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Treasury and Record Room, Nowgong	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Court House, Ferozepore	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cutchery at Burpetta	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Central Jail at Bh[illegible]pore	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Central Jail at Hazareebaugh	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Central Penitentiary [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Central Jail at Midnapore	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Additions to Jail at Bu[illegible]risaul	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. James's Church, Calcutta	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Church at Cuttack	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
R. C. Chapel, Hazareebaugh	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
New Church at Arrah	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
„ „ Cachar	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
„ „ Purneah	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pauper Hospital, Calcutta	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Tramway and Jetty at Sulkeah	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sheds in Custom House, Calcutta	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sailor's Home, Calcutta	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
N. W. Provinces—				
Collector's Cutchery Bustee	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Punjab—				
Post Office at Dalhousie	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Jail at Dehra Ghazee Khan	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Tahsil, &c., at Pawul	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Do. Do. Hurree[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
New Cutchery at Lahore	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
New Church at Attock	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Delhi Institute	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Central Provinces—				
Court House at Chanda	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Do. do. Raipur	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Do. do. Khandwa	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Do. do. Wardha	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Do. do. Harda	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Small Cause Court, Nagpoor	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lines for Policemen, Wardah	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hospital do. do.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Police Buildings, Jubbulpoor	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Central Jail, Nagpoor	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Do. do. Raipoor	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
New Jail, Wurdah	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Do do. Mandla	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Do. do. Seoncha	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Protestant Church, [illegible]buldee	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Do. do. Chindwara	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
British Burmah—				
Jail at Thayetmyo	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Court House at Tavoy	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Do. do. Toungoo	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Public Offices at Rangoon	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Trinity Church do.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Customs warehouse [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Custom House, Akyab	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Oude—				
District Jail at Lucknow	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Divisional Jail at Seetapore	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
New Jail at Gondah	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cutchery at Baraitch	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lunatic Asylum, Lucknow	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hyderabad—				
R. C. Church at Trimulgherry.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rajpootana—				
Residency, Mount Aboo	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Central India—				
Jail at Indore	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Residency Office, Morar	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Port Blair—				
Saw-mill, Chatham Island	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Civil buildings	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
MISCELLANEOUS PUBLIC IMPROVEMENTS.				
Madras—				
Extension of Conduits, Masulipatam	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Improvements to People's Park, Madras	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bombay—				
Moody Bay Reclamation	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Improving Water Supply at Sattara	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Filling in ditches on Esplanade	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
British Burmah—				
Alguada Reef Lighthouse	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Double Island do.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Screw Pile Jetty, Bassein	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Custom House Wharf, Moulmein	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Miscellaneous Public Improvements	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
SUMMARY.				
Military Buildings	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Communications	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Agricultural Works	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Civil Buildings	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Miscellaneous Public Improvements	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

† Incomplete.
‡ To end of 1871-72.

OFFICIAL CORRESPONDENCE REGARDING THE COST OF PUBLIC WORKS.

Public Works, No. 51.

India Office, London, 27th June 1873.

To His Excellency the Right Honourable the Governor-General of India in Council. My Lord, Para. 1. I have had before me in Council the letter from your Government, No. 45, of 8th April last, requesting [illegible] sanction provisionally accorded to revised estimates submitted by the Government of Bombay, amounting to Rs. 46,54,000, for the Moota Valley Irrigation Project.

2. Of the amount in question, the greater portion has already been laid out, and the expenditure of the remainder is apparently indispensable, in order to ensure its having been laid out to good account. Practically, therefore, your Government had no alternative but to sanction the revised estimates, nor has Her Majesty's Government any [illegible] but to confirm your sanction. Together, however, with this assent to the application contained in the letter under acknowledgment, I feel it incumbent on me to signify my concurrence in the general tenor of the observations made by your Government when provisionally passing the new estimates.

3. For the Moota Project, as at first prepared, and for certain additions to it made at the suggestion of your Government, the original estimate was Rs. [illegible], on which net annual returns, equal to nearly 10 per cent., were confidently promised. On the outlay as now estimated, the expected returns will be less than 5 per cent.; and it is, moreover, apprehended that many years must elapse before this reduced percentage will be fully realised.

4. Among the causes assigned for the augmentation of the original estimates by nearly 17½ lakhs, or considerably more than 50 per cent., the principal are,—

Additions to the original design;

Enhanced rates on, and larger quantities of, work; and

Additional land compensation;

and in respect to each of these, more or less of responsibility plainly attaches to one or other of the officers by whom the project was prepared.

5. Thus, although under the first of the three heads may be included nothing which is not either an absolute necessity or a decided improvement, still the greater the necessity the more easily might that necessity have been foreseen. It may be, for instance, that without the "water cushion" formed by the supplementary weir which has been constructed a little below the main dam, the masonry at the base of the latter would have been seriously endangered by the fall of the [illegible] above; but, if so,—since it must have been known [illegible]

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hand that there would be this fall of water,—the means of counteracting it ought to have been provided for from the beginning.

6. Under the second heading, it is observed that the actual rates for masonry have proved to be much in excess of the estimated, but for the difference, considerable as it is, there may perhaps be some excuse in the uncertainty almost inseparable from questions of the kind. In the present instance, the rates, while greatly under-estimated by Colonel Fife, were yet more over-estimated by Colonel Kennedy, being set down at Rs. 16 and Rs. 18 per 100 cubic feet by the former, and at Rs. 30 by the latter, while the real figures were Rs. 20 and Rs. 22. For the still larger excess, however, above the estimated quantity of masonry work, no such apology is admissible. It is attributed by Colonel Fife to oversight in the preparation of the estimates; but to guard against the evil consequences of such oversights is one of the chief purposes for which estimates are required.

7. A still more unaccountable error is that in the estimate for land compensation, the figures given for which have risen from Rs. 2,07,000 to Rs. 3,98,079. On reference to the early papers on the subject, it appears that some pains were taken in 1869 by Lieutenant Buckle (by whom, under Colonel Fife's instructions, the plans and estimates were originally drawn up), to procure from the Revenue Department accurate information as to the value of the land; but this only renders it the more difficult to understand how a valuation should have been made of not much more than half the proper amount.

8. I have followed your Government in adverting somewhat minutely to these particulars, because the moral to be drawn from them seems to me of general application. The Government of Bombay was very properly informed by you that "the Government of India would have hesitated to entertain the Moota Valley Project, if its full cost had been correctly estimated at the outset;" but recent experience, with regard both to this and to other large irrigation schemes in various parts of India, shows plainly that the importance of the utmost care in the preparation of estimates for irrigation works is far from being justly appreciated by many officers of the Public Works Department. According to present arrangements, all such works, when of any magnitude, are to be paid for out of borrowed money, but their cost is permitted to be so charged only on the understanding that it will, within a moderate period, be reimbursed out of earnings; and very serious financial embarrassment cannot fail to be frequently the result, if much more care than hitherto be not taken in collecting and examining data for the estimates on which such understanding must be based. And this additional care is required even more in respect to estimates of revenue than to those of expenditure. It is disheartening enough to find a work which had been begun in the belief that its cost would be only 30 lacs, costing more nearly 50 lacs by the time it is finished; but still more disappointing will it be to see the work, when completed, remaining for years unremunerative, because the cultivators, for whose benefit it has been designed, require to be gradually habituated, and as it were coaxed, to avail themselves of the water which they had been previously represented as most eager to use and quite willing to pay for,—I have, &c.

(Sd.) ARGYLL.

No. 2, PUBLIC WORKS.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA, PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT. IRRIGATION.

To His Grace the Right Hon. the Duke of Argyll, K. T., Secretary of State for India.

FORT WILLIAM, January 2, 1873.

MY LORD DUKE,—The remarks in your Grace's Despatch No. 63 of 27th June last, on the excess of the revised over the original estimate for the Moota Irrigation Project, have been duly communicated to the Bombay Government, and further, an extract from it has been communicated as a cautionary circular to the officers of the Irrigation Department.

2. We have now caused a return to be prepared of the comparison with the original estimates of all the principal works completed in 1871-72 throughout the Public Works Department, which we submit herewith for your Grace's information.

3. This Return shows that, of 656 works completed 410 were within the original estimate, and in 245 the cost was in excess of the estimate. Taking the works in which there was excess together with those in which there was saving, it appears that in the case of 263 works in the Military Branch, completed at an aggregate cost of 740,991*l.* there was, on the whole, an average saving of three per cent. on the estimates; in 121 works of Irrigation, completed at a cost of 192,950*l.*, there was on the average an excess of eight per cent. over the estimates; in 156 Civil Buildings completed at a cost of 390,627*l.*, there was on the average an excess of 13 per cent. over the estimates; in 1'8 Road and Navigation projects, completed at a cost of 531,994*l.*, there was an excess of three per cent. on the average over the estimates; and in eight Miscellaneous projects completed at a cost of 78,333*l.*, there was a saving on the average of 12 per cent. on the estimates. Taking the whole 656 works, completed at a cost of 1,934,813*l.*, there was an excess on the average of two per cent. over the estimates.

4. On the whole, we think this Return may be considered to show that the estimates of the Public Works Department are not, as a rule, unreliable.

We have, &c.,
(Signed) NORTHBROOK.
" R. TEMPLE.
" B. H. ELLIS.
" H. W. NORMAN.
" A. HOBHOUSE.
" E. C. BAYLEY.

ENCLOSURE TO DESPATCH No. 2, PUBLIC WORKS.

General Abstract showing cost of Works completed during 1871-72, compared with original sanctioned estimated cost.

Works executed for less than original estimated cost.

	No.	Aggregate Amount of Estimates A.	Outlay.	Difference.	Percentage of difference to A.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Military	178	52,83,315	47,31,808	5,48,507	10
Agricultural	62	6,19,[illegible]5	5,52,54[illegible]	67,2[illegible]	10
Civil Buildings	95	9,9[illegible],0[illegible]4	9,30,(70	62,924	6
Communications ...	69	19,51,973	17,52,7[illegible]9	1,99,194	10
Miscellaneous Public Improvements ...	6	8,24,004	6,91,0[illegible]	1,32,914	16
Total ...	410	93,72,181	86,61,2[illegible]7	10,10,[illegible]94	10

Works executed for more than original estimated cost.

	No.	Aggregate Amount of Estimates B.	Outlay.	Difference.	Percentage of difference to B.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Military	[illegible]	23,68,816	26,74,[illegible]	3,05,490	12
Agricultural	59	11,62,[illegible]	13,76,959	2,14,873	18
Civil Buildings... ...	61	24,57,047	29,76,201	5,19,154	21
Communications ...	39	31,81,[illegible]22	35,67,156	3,[illegible]5,334	12
Miscellaneous Public Improvements ...	1	74,019	82,224	8,[illegible]05	11
Total ...	245	92,43,7[illegible]	1,06,76,846	14,35,056	15

Total.

	No.	Aggregate Amount of Estimates C.	Outlay.	Difference.	Percentage of difference to C.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Military	263	76,52,131	74,09,114	+ 2,43,017	3
Agricultural ...	121	17,81,471	19,[illegible]	-- 1,47,528	8
Civil Buildings...	15[illegible]	34,50,051	39,[illegible]71	— 4,[illegible]220	13
Communications ...	108	51,23,795	53,19,9[illegible]	— 1,96,140	3
Miscellaneous Public Improvements ...	8	8,98,023	7,83,[illegible]14	+ 1,14,7[illegible]	12
Total... ...	656	1,89,15,971	1,93,48,133	— 4,32,162	2

Copy Public Works Despatch to the Government of India, No. 20, dated 27th February 1873.

MY LORD,—1. Your Excellency's despatch, No. 2, of 2nd January last, acknowledging receipt of my despatch, No. 63, of 27th June preceding, on the subject of the excess of the revised over the original estimate for the Moota irrigation project, was accompanied by a comparative statement of the estimated and actual cost of all the principal works completed in 1871-2 throughout the Public Works Department, which statement you observe "may, you think on the whole, be considered to show that the estimates of the Public Works Department are not, as a rule, unreliable."

2. However just this inference may in itself be, I do not perceive its relevancy to the point in connection with which it is stated.

3. The remarks in my despatch of 27th June referred solely to irrigation works, and although from the statement furnished it would appear that on 656 works of all descriptions, i.e., buildings, military and civil, roads, irrigation, navigation, and miscellaneous undertakings, completed at an aggregate expense of about two millions sterling, the excess or actual above estimated outlay had been on an average only 2 per cent., yet on the 121 works of irrigation comprised within the larger total, the corresponding excess had averaged 8 per cent. Besides, the entire cost of these 121 irrigation works was only 191,950*l.*, which, even if it had been all saving instead of outlay, would not have very much more than covered the excess over originally estimated expenditure in the single case of the Moota project, which had immediately suggested my remark that "the importance of the utmost care in the preparation of estimates for irrigation works is far from being justly appreciated by many officers of the Public Works Department."

I have, &c.
(Signed) ARGYLL.

PUBLIC WORKS, No. 114.

INDIA OFFICE, LONDON, 18TH DECEMBER 1872.

To His Excellency the Right Honourable the Governor-General of India in Council.

MY LORD,—Para. 1. I have received and considered in Council your Excellency's Letter, No. 112, of 9th September last, reporting proceedings relative to a scheme for enlarging the Chembrumbaukum tank, distant 17 miles from the city of Madras, and described as one of the finest and largest tanks in the Madras Presidency.

2. A previous scheme for the same purpose, whereof the cost was estimated by the Madras Government at 3½ lacs, but was expected by your Government to become more nearly six lacs, was sanctioned in the autumn of 1867, in full confidence apparently that the annual returns, being calculated by the Madras authorities at about 20 per cent. on the amount of the smaller estimate, would not fail to be at least nine per cent. on that of the larger. According to this earlier project, an addition of 16 feet was to be made to the height of the bund (more than four miles long) by which the tank is sustained, the capacity of the tank being thereby raised from 55 to 196 millions of cubic yards, and means of irrigation provided for a greatly extended area. Subsequently, however, to the sanctioning of this project, it was discovered to be vitiated by two serious errors, and the consequence is that it has been abandoned, although not until after an expenditure upon it of Rs. 1,11,141, or about 11,000, and that, in substitution for it, the present plan, which is to add only six instead of sixteen feet to the height of the tank, and the annual returns from which are expected to be under five per cent. on the estimated outlay, has been submitted by the Madras Government, and sanctioned by your Excellency's Government, without apparently any hesitation except on one point of very secondary interest.

3. Your Government has ruled that to the cost proper of the new scheme, estimated at Rs. 3,02,859, shall be added the Rs. 1,11,141 "expended in prosecuting the original scheme on erroneous data," thereby raising the total to Rs. 4,14,000, and reducing to only 4·21 the expected percentage of net revenue, and also that of this total the sum of Rs. 1,94,954, already expended from loan funds, may continue to the same debit as a special arrangement, but that the balance must be provided from the ordinary grants of [illegible]. The principle by which you have been guided [illegible] the proposal [illegible] of the Madras Government that the actual cost of the new scheme should be borne by extraordinary, and the money wasted on the old scheme refunded from ordinary funds, is not explained, and I do not myself perceive how any part of the expenditure can consistently with the rules in force, be treated as extraordinary, seeing that no portion of it is expected to yield even so much as five per cent. of annual profit. On the other hand, if, as appears to be the case, what is called the "six feet" be quite distinct from, and independent of, the abortive "sixteen feet project," to charge the new project with money wasted on the old one, cannot but have the effect of making the six feet project appear an even less profitable investment than it really is. These, however, are comparatively unimportant questions, from which I pass to one of considerably greater consequence.

4. The two serious errors mentioned as having been committed in the original project were to the following extent,—1. That the contour of the proposed full level of the lake, "instead of reaching only up to or a little beyond where the trunk road crosses 'the new Bungairo, really passed through the depression at that point, and then spread out so as to submerge 2,130 acres of land," of which 1,770 were worth at least Rs. 200 per acre, so that their purchase would of itself have necessitated an extra outlay of Rs. 3,54,000, or more than the whole amount of the original estimate. 2. That the drainage basin which had been depended upon as the main source for the future increased water supply, so far from sufficing to fill the enlarged tank, has not, in more than one out of three consecutive years of actual observation, furnished more than one-fourth of the quantity needed to fill even the existing tank. As to how it was that Mr. W. Fraser, the Executive Engineer by whom the scheme was drawn up, came so extraordinarily to mistake the contour of the projected lake, nothing is said in your Excellency's letter under reply, or in its enclosures, possibly because the fact was perceived to admit of only one explanation. For the over-estimate of the water supply, however, some excuse is suggested in a note drawn up, under date 30th November 1870, by Major Mullins, at that time Chief Engineer for Irrigation to the Madras Government. This note is not to be found among the papers by which your Excellency's letter under reply was accompanied, but I have had portions of it extracted from the printed volume of Madras Public Works consultations for the first quarter of 1871, and appended for facility of reference to this despatch. In the language of the note, "Mr. Fraser's argument with reference to the data at his disposal was fair enough." Moreover, "he took pains to ascertain from rainfall and revenue records what the facts were, * * and no better data were then to had." Yet, as Colonel Mullins proceeds to intimate, Mr. Fraser did not trouble himself to collect data with reference to the particular drainage basin really in question, but contented himself with the records of rainfall of the Madras Observatory, a locality at least 17 miles distant from the nearest point of the tract of country draining towards the tank. If he had been at the pains of making proper inquiries on the spot, he could not have failed to learn, as Colonel Mullins himself subsequently did, that "considerable falls of rain might occur at Madras without the tank getting more than a nominal amount of water;" and also that in no more than eight out of twenty-one consecutive years at the tank received enough water to allow of any passing over its surplus weirs. Neither, in that case, could he easily have failed to perceive that the tank did not really require enlarging at all, for that, if filled to the extent of its present capacity, its contents would be more than sufficient to irrigate the whole of its ayacut, or of the cultivable land commanded by it.

5. I have no desire to press with special severity on Mr. Fraser. The proceedings of his under review are spoken of by the chief adviser in irrigation affairs of the Madras Government in terms rather of commendation than otherwise, and have not been visited with one word of censure by either that Government or the Government of India. Presumably, then, they were characterised by no greater remissness than any officer of the Department might be guilty of, without thereby forfeiting his claim to have acquitted himself fairly well. It is apparently not so much himself as the system that was to be blamed. But, if so, no condemnation can be too severe for a system, according to the ordinary routine of which it is possible for a project to be submitted with all the parade of detailed elaboration and of no less than 23 sheets of plans, for an expenditure thereon of 3¼ lakhs to be authorised on the assumption that the annual return would be at least 9, and might be 20 per cent., and for the project to be, after an interval of three or four years, abandoned on account of its containing inherent defects that would inevitably cause the result of its continued prosecution to be, instead of high profit, heavy loss, yet not abandoned without more than 11,000*l.* being expended subsequently to the detection of these glaring and fatal defects. For that this is no exceptional case is clear from the fact of my having, within the last few months, found myself called upon to animadvert on similar heedlessness in the preparation of irrigation projects, in three several instances,—those of the Moota Valley, the Madras Water Supply, and the Orissa Works, with regard to each of which confident promises of signal financial success were at first held out, and of which one has already proved, and the other two threaten to prove, and long to continue, signal financial failures. There must plainly be something radically wrong in a system under which such results are of such frequent occurrence, and I must desire your Excellency's Government to give to the subject your immediate and most serious attention, with a view to the application of a proportionately radical remedy. Recent disclosures are, I confess, causing me to contemplate, with no small apprehension, the possible consequences of the large extension of works of irrigation on which the Indian Government is engaged, and of the wisdom of which I had previously entertained no doubt. Several irrigation schemes on a gigantic scale are already in process of execution, and many more are in preparation, which, it was sanguinely hoped, would benefit the people of India, not more by their direct influence in agriculture than indirectly by causing a largely augmented flow into the national exchequer, but, unless very much more thought has in general been bestowed upon them than those specially adverted to above would seem to have received, it is only too probable that the thirty millions sterling which have been provisionally accepted as the amount in round numbers required within the current decade for the extension of irrigation, may eventually prove to have been expended, not in diminution, but in augmentation of the national debt of India.

I have &c.,
(Signed) ARGYLL.

No 22, PUBLIC WORKS.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA, PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, IRRIGATION.

To His Grace the Right Honourable the DUKE OF ARGYLL, K. T., Secretary of State for India.

FORT WILLIAM, February 12, 1873.

MY LORD DUKE—We have the honour to acknowledge your Grace's Despatch, No. 114 (P W), dated 18th December last, in which, after commenting specially on the errors in the estimates connected with the additions to the Chembrumbaukum Tank near Madras, your Grace takes occasion to remark generally on the estimates for irrigation works, with reference to the failure to realize immediately the expected returns in the cases of the Moota project, the Madras water supply, and the Orissa works, and suggests that there must be something wrong in a system under which such results are of such frequent occurrence.

2. We shall communicate your Grace's remarks on the proceedings in the Chembrumbaukum case at once to the Government of Madras, and shall circulate to Bombay, and the other Local Governments, your Grace's observations, in view to the exercise of every precaution in submitting projects for irrigation works in future.

3. We desire now to assure your Grace that the subject of the reliability of estimates of the cost, and probable returns from irrigation works, has already engaged our attention very largely. On the occasion of the present Viceroy's recent visit to the Bombay Presidency, including Sindh, his Excellency discussed the matter fully with the local authorities, and the result was the abandonment and curtailment of several projects, as already reported in our Despatch No. 8, dated 13th January last. The Governor of Madras has lately visited the Viceroy in Calcutta, and the subject has also been discussed between their Excellencies in regard to the works of the Madras Presidency. We believe that your Grace may fully rely on the best exertions of the Governments of Bombay and Madras to support the desire of Her Majesty's Government for the fullest scrutiny and greatest caution being observed in regard to irrigation projects for the future.

4. In regard to the Lieutenant-Governorship of Bengal, your Grace is already aware from the correspondence forwarded relating to the Orissa scheme, how careful Mr. Campbell has been to dispel any ideas that may have been entertained of the rapid realization of revenue from those works, and we have no doubt that his Honour will be equally cautious in any other cases in which projects may be submitted to him to obtain the sanction of our Government or of your Grace.

5. In the drier climates of the North-Western Provinces and the Punjab, there is less risk of over-sanguine estimates, and there are reliable examples of more or less successful irrigation works to guide the local Governments and ourselves. In the Central Provinces and other local administrations, we shall take care that whatever works are undertaken shall be so carefully investigated and so limited in expenditure as to risk no sum that may not reasonably be laid out in trying to establish irrigation where it is apparently much wanted.

6. Your Grace will have seen an example of our caution in this matter in the postponement of the Sardah Canal Works reported in our Despatch No. 19, dated 4th instant.

7. We do not think that any change of system in the submission and sanctioning of projects is called for. We must rely primarily on the care of the local Governments, and we shall be sorry to do anything to impair their primary responsibility for the correctness of the estimates, both of capital outlay and of revenue, made by their own officers. We further employ our Inspector-General of Irrigation to review engineering details, so as to carry to one province the experience gained in another. Mistakes in carrying out a large series of operations may no doubt occur. All we can do is to enjoin caution, and exercise ourselves the greatest care. We hope that the results of our operations on the whole will not be found otherwise than beneficial both to the Government and the country.

8. Before concluding, however, we wish to record one remark as regards the profits of irrigation works. That is, that in no case, even the most favourable, can it be expected that the income realized will pay immediately interest on the capital spent. In every case there must be a period of growth during which charges for interest on capital will accumulate against the work. Where water is scarce, and irrigation well understood by the people, this period may be short; where, on the other hand, irrigation is new to the people, and water comparatively plentiful, the period will be long. The Ganges Canal, which on the average of the last five years has paid over five per cent. on its capital, was 12 years before it began to realize so much as four per cent. The Orissa works which, had they been constructed sooner, might have saved half a million of people from death in the famine of 1866, will doubtless take much longer before they will realize even this rate of interest. Lord Mayo's Government saw reason to accept Colonel Rundell's estimate of the probable ultimate returns from those works, but expressed no opinion as to when such returns would begin to come in. But the anxiety of Lord Mayo's Government for legal power to enforce a compulsory rate was an emphatic expression of the belief, that, without such a rate, a long period of slow growth of revenue from irrigation works could not be avoided. We wish that this should be fully understood. For if the result of our expenditure were to be judged of by the immediate returns, the effect might be to deprive the country of extensions of irrigation essential to the prevention of famine and to the progress of prosperity.

9. As an instance of this, we may draw attention to the accompanying copy of papers lately received from the Government of Bengal in regard to the Orissa work. Mr. Campbell forwards, with strong commendation and an expression of concurrence, a memorandum, in which Colonel Haig shows that, even in a season of very plentiful rain, the use of artificial irrigation in parts of Orissa doubles the produce of the rice crops. Thus it is clear that as soon as the cultivators realize this fact, irrigation must extend, and the works must pay. The period which will be required for the spread of this knowledge may be long, but its ultimate spread is certain. Meanwhile, the loss of interest is not a heavy price to pay for insurance against a repetition of the calamity of 1866.

We have, &c.,
NORTHBROOK.
R. TEMPLE.
B. H. ELLIS.
H. W. NORMAN.
A. HOBHOUSE.

Documents accompanying.

Letter from the Government of Bengal, Public Works Department, Irrigation Branch, No. 12 I, dated 6th January 1873, and enclosures.

Public Works, No. 29.

INDIA OFFICE, LONDON, 31ST MARCH 1874.

To His Excellency the Right Honourable the GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA in Council.

MY LORD,—Para. 1. I have received your Excellency's letter, No. 24 of fourth of February last, reporting the completion and opening for traffic of the Kanhan Bridge at Kamptee, at a total cost, inclusive of 6¼ miles of new road, of Rs. 12,48,394.

2. The history of this undertaking reflects but little credit upon any of the officers concerned. In my Despatch, No. 38, of the 24th of July 1866, I had occasion to animadvert on the inefficiency and carelessness of those in charge of the original unfinished work, when an accident occurred which led to its abandonment, after an expenditure upon it of Rs. 1,57,561, of which Rs. 1,14,153 was entirely lost. Had a proper examination been then made of the bed of the river at the new site selected, before a revised project was submitted, much of the expenditure which the latter has involved would in all probability have been saved. My assent to the preference for a masonry instead of an iron bridge was given in the belief that there would be no great difference of expense between the two; but it was soon afterwards discovered that this belief had been arrived at on very inadequate data, for in 1869 you found it necessary to sanction a second revised estimate, exceeding that of 1866, by nearly 100 per cent., nor did this even suffice, the total actual outlay having exceeded the revised estimate by nearly the same amount as that by which the second estimate exceeded the one that preceded it. Now that the bridge is at length finished, the entire cost of itself and its approaches has been nearly 12½ lakhs, an expenditure which, as your Excellency is aware, is considerably in excess of what your Government is competent to sanction for a single undertaking.

3. What were the causes of the excess over the last revised estimate is not stated, and the fact of its having taken place without authority also seems to require explanation, since, if your order of the 26th July 1869 had been duly attended to by the local Controller of Public Works Accounts, intimation of the probability of the large irregular expenditure must have been received by your Government in time to allow of its being stopped.

4. Under all the circumstances, I cannot but think it surprising that when, in November last, the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces reported the Kanhan Bridge to be finished and open for traffic, the reply of your Government should have been limited to a simple expression of satisfaction at the successful completion of so important a work; and I must further express my opinion that, unless some practical mark of your displeasure is inflicted upon those who are responsible for so grave a miscalculation, errors of this discreditable kind will continue to be committed.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) SALISBURY.

INDIAN NEWS.

DEATH FROM HEAT APOPLEXY.—Color Sergeant Stenchcomb, of H. M's 1-21st Fusiliers, died on the morning of Saturday last, at the European Regimental Hospital, from heat apoplexy. The deceased was admitted into the hospital on the previous day, suffering from fever. His remains were interred with military honors the following morning in St. Mary's Cemetery—*Madras Times.*

MISSING RICE.—We hear that from the commencement of the transit of large consignments of rice, by the East Indian Railway Company, to the famine-stricken districts, belonging to several mercantile consignors, several thousand bags have either been lost or stolen, or have strayed. The owners have sent in their claims, amounting to a considerable sum, charging at the rate of six rupees per bag. Enquiries have been set on foot to discover the leak.—*Indian Daily News.*

THE POST OFFICE CASE.—This case, in which Chunder Kant Roy was charged with a breach of the Post Office Act, namely, abstracting eighteen letters from a mail-bag containing certain Government currency notes, and dishonestly misappropriating the same to his own use, occupied the time of the High Court the whole of yesterday. A great many witnesses were examined, and the guilt of the prisoner was clearly established. The jury returned a verdict of guilty, and the prisoner was sentenced to seven years' rigorous imprisonment. The court rose at a very late hour.—*Indian Daily News.*

A CASE OF WHOLESALE EMBEZZLEMENT, on the part of an agent, has lately been brought to light at Umballa. Mr. Richardson, chemist of Lahore, lent one of his assistants to Mr. Hobson, the Umballa chemist, for a month. Shortly before his time was up at the latter place some suspicious circumstances led to his house being searched, when about seven hundred rupees' worth of shop goods were found. He acknowledged to having taken them, but says he intended to pay for them. It was considered expedient to search his house at Lahore. There goods were found taken from Mr. Richardson's shop, worth sixteen or seventeen hundred rupees. He pleaded the same excuse in this case also. He was tried by the cantonment magistrate, and not being a European British subject has been committed to the Sessions Court, Umballa. It was his intention, we believe, after a time to set up in as trade a chemist.—*Pioneer.*

A YOUTHFUL MURDERER.—At the recent sessions held at Salem, a youth of about 18 years of age was put on his trial for the murder of a lad 14 years old. The chief witnesses for the prosecution were three children, who were tending sheep close by and were eye-witnesses of the whole affair. Their evidence went to show that prisoner and deceased came together seemingly on very friendly terms, but suddenly a quarrel ensuing, prisoner knocked down deceased, struck him first with a stick and then with a stone, after which prisoner dragged the body under a bush, and told the children to give some water to the unfortunate lad, whom he (prisoner) had unintentionally murdered. The Judge, after considering the case, said he was of opinion that the prisoner did not intend to murder his comrade, which was shown by his telling the children to give him (deceased) water, and finding the accused guilty of culpable homicide not amounting to murder, sentenced him to undergo five years' rigorous imprisonment.

ATTEMPTING TO COMMIT MURDER.—A case came on for hearing during last month in the Court of the District Magistrate at Coconada, in which an able-bodied seaman named McNamara, belonging to the steamer Nizana was charged with having attempted to murder the boatswain of the same vessel. It appears that the steamer was bound for London and was loading a cargo of rice at Coconada. The prisoner and the boatswain had a quarrel, when the boatswain knocked the prisoner down, and the prisoner then took out a knife and attempted to stab the boatswain. The magistrate, after investigating the case, committed the prisoner to take his trial at the Session Court at Rajahmundry. The witnesses, seamen of the vessel, when asked by the District Magistrate to sign the recognisance bond to appear at the Rajahmundry sessions refused to do so as they were prepared to start for London. One of them was willing to forfeit rupees 500 rather than have to stay. The District Magistrate ordered the witnesses to be made prisoners of, whereupon they consented to sign the bond. The steamer proceeded to Calcutta.—*Madras Times.*

WHOLESALE CONVERSION OF MAHOMEDANS—Some sixteen miles from Hoshiarpur, in the village of Ghorabeha, resides a fakir named Gamu Shah. This man, upwards of five years ago, heard from another fakir the principles of Christianity. He studied the matter in his own way, and has for upwards of four years past been teaching those of his neighbours who would listen to him, that the Mahomedan religion is *false*, and that Christianity is the only true faith. He made several disciples, who were known as Gamu Shah's chelas. The missionary at Hushiarpur has fostered the spirit of enquiry called forth by Gamu Shah's teaching, and has paid frequent visits to the village with the object of further instructing the enquirers in the truths of our religion. At length some six months ago, one or two of these men, who are Mahomedan Rajputs and zemindars by profession, were baptized at their own request, in presence of hundreds of their clansmen in the middle of their own village. Violent opposition and persecution ensued, but the converts stood firm, and five or six others came forward and were also baptized, and among them Gamu Shah himself, and there are at the present moment other candidates for baptism.—*Civil and Military Gazette.*

AN INTERESTING MATCH.—On the evening of Wednesday last, an interesting wedding came off. The ceremony took place in the house of Baboo Jodoonath Chatterjee, a Pundit in the Mission Normal School, Cornwallis Square. The bridegroom, Baboo Ronglaul Roy, of Subornopore, is a student of the Presidency College, 3rd year class, and the bride is the first issue of the Pundit's marriage with a widow. The bride seemed to be an intelligent young lady of nearly 16 years of age, and though not possessing very great personal attractions, she has acquired a fair knowledge of the vernacular and some knowledge of English under the continuous care and direction of her father. She often associated with the European ladies in the Mission house, the pupils of her father, and thus imbibed something of Western habits and manner. She can even speak with ease in the English language. The marriage was contracted after a fair appreciation of the bride's acquirements, and after a prolonged interchange of mutual feelings and views. The feast was attended by some respectable European ladies, and a batch of our young reformers. The ladies sat patiently the entire length of the ceremony, and eargerly went up to join the zenana in their dutie If *Barana*. When the ceremony was over, they took leave of the bridegroom, with a shake of the hands, and with expressions of good will for the young couple's future days.—*Indian Daily News.*

RESTORATION OF THE HINDOO TEMPLE AT TRIPETTY.—From the following statement of facts that have just come to our knowledge, it appears that the Public Works Department are renovating a part of the great temple at Tripetty. It seems somewhat of a pity that a Government department should thus be employed, for surely if Hindoo temples may be appropriately repaired under the auspices of Government, Mahomedan mosques are equally entitled to consideration. Clearly a line should be drawn somewhere. The work connected with the restoration of the Thousand Pillar Mundapan at Tripetty was in the year 1872 given on contract to one Balakistna Doss of Renegunta. The Chittoor Range officer having been requested by Government to inspect the Mundapan, that officer submitted a report in February 1872, pointing out that the original estimate of Rs. 15,400 had been very incorrectly prepared, and did not provide for the thorough restoration of the building, and as the defects pointed out and the suggestions made by him were of much importance, he was desired to frame and forward a revised estimate. He accordingly in May 1873, explained that the amount of the estimate proposed by him was enormously larger than the original estimate, owing to the high rates to be charged in consideration of the unhealthy climate of the hill, and of the requisite labour and materials having to be taken up the hill from Lower Tripetty. It appears that these circumstances were not taken into consideration by the overseer who framed the original estimate, who was a youth fresh from the Engineering College in Madras, and without practical experience of any kind. As the amount of this revised estimate came to Rs. 45,000, the wishes of the Mahant had to be ascertained as to whether he would consent to pay the additional funds required for the work. After some correspondence, he paid Rs. 17,500, besides the Rs. 8,707-3-4 available for the Mundapam works, out of Rs. 10,000 originally contributed by him, and he has promised to pay the remainder as soon as the money in hand has been expended. Under these circumstances the work received the sanction of H. E. the Governor in Council on the 17th ultimo.—*Madras Mail.*

EUROPEAN EXTRACTS.

MARSHAL MACMAHON ON THE WHITE FLAG AND THE TRICOLOR.

THE Paris correspondent of the *Times* gives some hitherto unpublished particulars relative to the negotiations last year between the Comte de Chambord and his friends and the Orleans princes. While the flag was under discussion, the Duc d'Audiffret-Pasquier waited on Marshal MacMahon to learn what effect the rumours out of doors had had on his mind.

He found the Marshal calm and unconcerned, but accurately informed. "You had yesterday," the Marshal said, "to bear unmerited attacks. The cause you defend was the right one. For my part, I must hold aloof from whatever parties may arrange. Called on by the Assembly at a critical moment to aid the country, to defend order, or to make the decisions of the Assembly respected my functions are limited to that, and I will maintain order, and whatever those decisions may be, I will make them respected. I should, however, make one exception. There is a talk of substituting the white flag for the tricolor. Here I am bound to give you a warning. If the white flag were raised against the tricolor, if the tricolour waved from one window and the white flag from the other, the Chassepots would go off of themselves, and I could neither answer for order in the streets nor discipline in the army." The Duc d'Audiffret-Pasquier was deeply impressed by this interview. He would have liked to repeat to the Committee the Marshal's emphatic declaration, but did not think he had a right to do so; yet it seemed impossible to withhold from his colleagues so important and decided an opinion. Amid these perplexities, he received a letter addressed to him by one of the Marshal's secretaries, by the Marshal's directions, reminding him of the Marshal's expressed opinion. It invited the Duke to make that opinion known, and, alluding to the Marshal's words, it wound up with this crushing sentence, "And in this he makes himself the echo of the sentiments of the entire army." Naturally this letter, as well as the Marshal's opinion, were communicated to the Committee, upon whom they produced a very strong impression. It was, then, after this decisive communication that the Committee resolved to send M. Chesnelong to the Comte de Chambord as bearer of the words of Marshal MacMahon and a copy of the letter which so energetically confirmed them. Last of all, the ambassador had to convey to the Comte de Chambord a respectful intimation to him that in the eyes of the man of unspotted repute, whom the Assembly had placed at the head of power, whom France had accepted with respectful confidence, the suppression of the tricolor flag and the substitution of the white flag would lead to the most inevitable and the most horrible civil war—the war that begins in the streets and spreads into the army, the only war which the Marshal declared he could neither prevent nor stop. This communication admitted not of evasion. It called for a complete and explicit answer. It could be met by no equivocation. M. Chesnelong declares that the Comte de Chambord replied, after having made himself acquainted with the papers communicated to him, "The tricolor flag shall be maintained. I only reserve to myself the right of coming to an understanding with the nation after my return." It is impossible to doubt the exact truth of M. Chesnelong's statement. Any other reply must have brought on the immediate absolute repture of all negotiations, for any other reply meant civil war with all its horrors.

VICTORY OF THE LEFT CENTRE.

[FROM THE "TIMES'" CORRESPONDENT.]

PARIS, MONDAY, JUNE 15, 10 P.M.

TO-DAY'S sitting of the National Assembly was as important as could be expected; but to judge of its consequences it must be disentangled from all confused talk, and looked at from the Parliamentary standpoint and with an eye to the final result. It had been certain since yesterday that the Left Centre motion would be brought in to-day, and it will, moreover, be seen that the whole affair passed off as had been foretold by *The Times* this morning.

One hundred and twenty members of the Right Centre met this morning. It was decided to move that Marshal MacMahon's powers be organized promptly and definitively. The motion was to be made in the name of the Right Centre, which would have given it great weight; but the members of that group not having been able to arrive at an understanding, one of them, M. Lambert St Croix, was authorized to make the motion in his own name. On the other hand, in the Cabinet Council held this morning, some of the Ministers, particularly General de Cissey, the Vice-President of the Council, urged the Marshal to interfere directly, either by a Message or through one of his Ministers, and remind the National Assembly that it had pledged itself to organize his powers and that the time was come to execute that promise. General de Cissey remarked that it was the last time the Marshal would be able so to interfere without overstepping his rights, while, if the Assembly passed any resolution to-day, the Marshal could interfere only to ask the Assembly to cancel its vote, which would be running the risk of exceeding the limits of his authority. But other members of the Cabinet did not think it prudent to thrust the Marshal himself into the *melée*, and their opinion prevailed. This, then, was the situation of the different Parties:—The Left Centre determined to bring in their Bill for the recognition of the organized Republic, with Marshal MacMahon for President; the Left and Extreme Left determined to support that Bill; the Extreme Right, the Right, and the Bonapartists resolved to vote against it. The Right Centre was divided, two-thirds of its members being resolved to vote with the Right, the others wavering between voting with the Left Centre and not voting at all. Finally a few members of the Right Centre were resolved on opposing to the Left Centre motion the motion of M. Lambert St. Croix implying the immediate organization of the Septennate.

Such was the state of affairs when, in the midst of deep silence, and in presence of an anxious public and a very full house, M. Casimir Perier appeared in the Tribune and formally laid before the Assembly the Left Centre motion, which has been already published in *The Times* and which proposes the organization of the Definitive Republic, the Presidentship of Marshal MacMahon, the revision of the Constitution, and implicitly the dissolution of the Assembly at a fixed date. In support of his motion M. Casimir Perier read a very long statement of the motives on which the Bill was founded, and he adjured the Assembly, in the name of public peace and prosperity, to put an end to the provisional *regime*, to choose between Monarchy and the Republic, and not to suffer an audacious Party, which no longer made a secret of its hopes, to attempt again to lay hands on power. This statement was frequently interrupted by violent clamours, and M. Casimir Perier sat down amid the cheers of the Left.

After demanding a vote declaring that it was urgent to refer the motion to the Commission of Thirty, who have already the Constituents Bills in hand, M. Lambert St. Croix then rose and moved,—

"1. That the Powers of Marshal MacMahon be confirmed, with the title of President of the Republic

"2. That a Second Chamber be organized.

"3. That the right of dissolving the Lower Chamber be conferred on the Marshal conjointly with the Second Bhamber, and that the Marshal's successor be appointed by the two Chambers united in congress." This motion, it will be seen, is distinguished from that of M. Casimir Perier only inasmuch as it does not imply the definitive establishment of the Republic, and it especially approaches the project for organizing the Septennate which the Commission of Thirty have already before them.

M. Laboulaye, of the Left Centre, a member of the Commission of Thirty, next spoke. He said M. Lambert St. Croix's motion terminated nothing, and he then examined the three forms of government which are now struggling for power. Monarchy had become impossible since the unlucky attempts of the Monarchists; the Empire had brought on France three invasions and dismemberment, had twice laid violent hands on Assemblies, on the heart and mouth of France, and had reintroduced into France two things which the Revolution had abolished—confiscation and proscription. (Dreadful uproar on a few benches.) (A Voice.—"It is a 'Plebiscitaire' who is speaking." M. Laboulaye continued,—"I have a right so to speak, for I was one of those most shamefully deceived. (Three cheers from the Left.) If you do not believe in the sufferings of the country, do nothing; but if you believe that your honour will be wrecked with the fortune of our country, put off your weakness,—vote the urgency of the Bill." (Prolonged cheers on the Left.) General Changarnier then strongly protested against both motions. M. de Kerdrel opposed urgency, and moved that the Assembly confine itself to confirming the powers of the Commission of Thirty, who were then busy with analogous motions. M. Raoul Duval said something which could not be heard, so great was the noise. After M. Casimir Perier had replied to M. de Kerdrel, M. Leon Say very logically demonstrated the difference between M. Casimir Perier's motion and that of M. Lambert St. Croix. A demand for a ballot having been made, a vote was taken on the "urgency" which dispenses with two of the usual three readings. The ballot lasted a long time, as the votes had to be very carefully checked. The sitting was suspended for half an hour, during which the agitation was extreme. It is first rumoured that "Urgency" has been voted by a majority of 14, then 8, then 6. It is known that the 60 of the Right Centre were divided, some having voted for, some against the motion, and the others not having voted at all. Regret is felt at M. Lambert St. Croix having made his motion too late. Some members of the Right Centre are seen reproaching their colleagues with having voted for "Urgency." The Ministers voted with the minority. At length the President returned to the chair and announced the result. 686 had voted. Ayes, 345; noes 341. The absolute majority being 344, it was by a majority of 1 that "Urgency" was adopted. It was then nearly unanimously voted that the Bill should be referred to the Commission of Thirty, along with M. Lambert St. Croix's motion. M. de Kerdrel withdrew his motion, as its rejection would have necessitated the resignation of the Commission. Thereupon the Duc de Larochefoucauld-Bisaccia, French Ambassador at the Court of St. James's, London, rose, and in a clear, steady voice made the following motion:—

"Art. 1.—The Government of France is a Monarchy, having at its head the Chief of the House of France.

"Art. 2.—Marshal MacMahon is appointed Lieutenant General of the Kingdom.

"Art. 3.—The Monarchical institutions shall be regulated by the nation and the King."

A moment of stupor followed. It was found strange that the Marshal's Ambassador should have made such a motion. On recovering from its emotion the Assembly voted first by the holding up of hands: then, for more certainty, by rising and sitting. The Bonapartists voted with the Royalists in order to neutralize the Republican motion by sending the Monarchical one to the Commission. Four Ministers—General De Cissey, M. Magne, M. Grivart, and the Duc Decazes—voted the same way, as did also the Prince de Joinville and M. de Broglie. The Assembly, by a majority which may be computed at 60, rejected the motion. Monarchy has thus been beaten in an Assembly where, a few months ago, it could reckon on a considerable majority. Nevertheless, to-day's sitting must be reduced to its exact proportions. The result of the votes is that the Commission of Thirty have now an imperative mandate, which forces them to organize promptly either the Septennate without proclaiming the Republic, or the definitive Republic with the Marshal for President. Monarchy and the Empire have been put aside for the time being. The probability is that the Commission will proceed to organize the Septennate, and that the Chamber will ratify their decision. That is all the more probable as in the contrary case the Government majority would be on the Left, which would probably cause the Marshal to resign. But the important result of the sitting is that the provisional system will shortly cease, that the Marshal will be at the head of a regularly organized Government, and that the dissolution of the Assembly may now be foreseen.

It is probable that after to-day's vote some of the members of the Cabinet may resign, but there will be no Ministerial crisis.

It is reported to-night that the Duc de Bisaccia resigned his p[illegible] Ambassador after the sitting.

Nearly [illegible]dors of foreign Powers were present [illegible] despatches to their Governm[illegible] Extreme Right affirm this [illegible] de Bisaccia consulted none [illegible] the other hand, other mem[illegible]y say that the situation was such [illegible]ould have abdicated of itself had not [illegible] been moved. As for the Bonapartists, [illegible]s of their government is the appeal to the [illegible], they could not follow the Monarchists into the tribune.

THE ASCOT CUP.

(*Pall Mall Gazette*, June 19.)

FORTUNATE is it for us that our three-year-olds, indifferent as the best of them to all seeming are, have proved themselves to be infinitely superior to their French contemporaries, for Boiard has crowned all his previous achievements and amply fulfilled the expectations of his adherents by his magnificent performance in the Ascot Cup. Much has been said, and with no little show of reason, as to the deterioration of the modern racehorse, but if only a few of the meetings held during the year could boast of such a field as assembled at the post yesterday afternoon, there would be little room for the assertion that stamina has been sacrificed for speed. There were twenty-four entries for the Ascot Cup, and, though none of the five-year-olds engaged, comprising Cremorne, who won "the double event" last June, put in an appearance, the field was composed of six four-year-olds, each of them possessing the highest credentials. Boiard had carried all before him in France, where he had won the Prix du Jockey Club and the Grand Prix de Paris, beating for the latter race Doncaster, who had just carried off the English Derby. Flageolet had finished second to Boiard more than once last year and this, while in England he had won both Goodwood Cup and the Jockey Club Cup, having also been second to Cremorne at Ascot a twelvemonth ago. Mr. Merry started Doncaster and Marie Stuart, who, as all the world knows, secured between them the Derby, the Oaks, and the St. Leger, in which latter race they occupied the two leading places. And, to make the contest more complete, Gang Forward and Kaiser, who had run head and head for the Two Thousand Guineas, for the Prince of Wales's Stakes, and for second place in the Derby, met for the first time as four-year-olds. In such a field it might seem difficult to make a choice, but the weight of public opinion was in favour of Boiard, both on the score of his past performances and the magnificent condition in which he was brought to the post. No grander colt ever looked through a bridle, nor is it an exaggeration to say that his action is the very poetry of motion. Flageolet, laboriously as he has been worked, was also trained to perfection; but Marie Stuart did not seem to have done well, and her jaded appearance fully prepared good judges for the decisive defeat which she was destined to sustain Gang Forward and Kaiser could not be found fault with upon the score of condition; and though they were deficient in stamina yesterday, it may be presumed that in nine years out of ten they would have been good enough to win most of the long-distance races.

Though there was little sunshine yesterday the rain held off, and it was before an unusually large company assembled in the Royal enclosure that the six competitors were paraded previous to their preliminary canter. When the signal to start was given, Fordham, adopting the tactics which had answered so well in the Goodwood Cup, sent Flageolet to the front and made the running, though at a somewhat slow pace. After about a mile had been traversed, Flageolet increased the pace, and put some eight lengths between himself and Gang Forward, who was then his nearest rival. Boiard was close up with Mr. Craufurd's colt, while Kaiser and Mr. Merry's pair laid some distance in the rear. This order was maintained until they rounded the bend into the straight, where Boiard, who had been gradually creeping up to Flageolet, got level with him, and soon after obtained a clear lead. At the same moment, Doncaster, who had been last all along, made a forward move, and for a brief space it seemed as if he would reach the favourite. But no effort of whip or spur could turn the tide of battle, as Boiard had the race well in hand, and won cleverly, if not easily, by three parts of a length. Between Doncaster and Flageolet the struggle for second place was very severe, and the judge, unable to separate them, pronounced it a dead heat, Kaiser, Gang Forward, and Marie Stuart being beaten a long way and finishing in the order given. It is somewhat singular that this race should, so far as the three leaders were concerned, have been an almost exact replica of the Grand Prix de Paris of last year, when Boiard beat Doncaster and Flageolet in much about the same style as he did yesterday; and as M. Delamarre's horse won for France its fourth Ascot Cup upon the anniversary of Waterloo, we shall hear more than enough of "la revanche." At the same time it must be admitted that his performance is something for his owner and friends to boast about, for, as has been pointed out above, he has beaten the very best horses that England can now produce. It is unfortunate that no three-year-olds took part in the race, though it is pretty certain that the presence of George Frederick, who was not engaged, and Apology, struck out on the eve of its decision, would not have affected the result. Boiard is a son of Vermout, who created such a sensation by his defeat of Blair Athol in the Grand Prix de Paris ten years ago, and La Bossue, and he was bred by M. Delamarre, who has been quite as successful upon the French turf as Count de Lagrange. Trained by Carter at Chantilly, he has been fortunate in having always been ridden by a jockey who has few equals and no superiors, and it is well that M. Delamarre did not pay heed to the advice—well meant, no doubt—of those who assured him that Carver would not be able to do the horse justice over this course.

It is idle to suppose that Boiard, after his triumph yesterday, will have many opponents in the Alexandra Plate this afternoon; but Flageolet ran sufficiently well to induce M. Lefevre to give him another chance, and as Revigny and King Lud, who did not run in the Ascot Cup, meet the above pair at a slight advantage in the weights, it is likely enough that they will be sent to the post. But if there is any reliance to be placed upon public running, Boiard must follow in the wake of Cremorne and add this rich prize to his long list of well-earned triumphs. The other events in the programme for this afternoon are not of the first importance, but they will afford fairly good sport and do no discredit to "Royal Ascot."

FRANCE AND GERMANY IN EGYPT.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT OF THE "TIMES.")

JUNE 5.

IN sending off my letter on Tuesday I omitted a sheet which referred to the most remarkable incident connected with the fall of Nubar Pasha, which is the great event of recent Egyptian politics. That incident would be by itself of no great significance in any other country, but regarded in its relations to the contending Powers of the Continent, and as an evidence of the Protean forms their contest assumes it is of considerable interest. France and Germany "in every bush do see an officer," and as there are no bushes in the Desert they look for one behind the Pyramids. Nubar Pasha had incurred the displeasure of M. de Cazeau, the Consul-General of France, as well as the dislike of the French colony generally. In fact, M. de Cazeau refrained for months from having anything to do with the Egyptian Minister for Foreign Affairs, and went so far as to deprive the Khedive of the advantage of his conversation except on strictly official and necessary occasions. Comments had been made on M. de Cazeau's attitude *vis a vis* of Nubar Pasha. The press commented upon it; and, as I stated, there were many who saw in such an event as a visit of the French Consul-General to the Viceroy some very remarkable change of policy, so that when Nubar Pasha was set aside they recognized the agency of France. So did M. Jasmund. Now it is very likely that a good many people in England and elsewhere do not know who M. Jasmund is any more than they know that the Marquis de Cazeau is of the following of M. Brennier diplomatically, and that he is one of those French diplomatists whom French reverses have made more than ever French and exigeant and difficult. Well, Herr von Jasmund is the North German Agent and Consul-General. He came to the Court of Cairo with the best kind of introduction. He was the representative of the Rising Sun, and Egypt, as ever, must worship the Power which can do her most harm or most good. M. Jasmund announced to those who received him so deferentially that his authority as representative of the North German Empire would be strictly exercised in securing to Egypt an exemption from the exterior influences of coercion; in procuring for the Egyptian Government a complete independence in its acts of the pressure of any European Power, and in the assurance to it of the strictest neutrality as far as other States were concerned. It may then be imagined that the Viceroy was somewhat surprised when on the day that the appointment of Riaz Pasha to be Minister of Foreign Affairs was announced, M. Jasmund, having insisted on an audience at a most unusual hour for Eastern habits, demanded explanations of the causes of Nubar Pasha's dismissal, basing his demand especially on the mere rumours which attributed it to the influence of the Consul-General of France, and insinuating that it would be necessary to restore Nubar Pasha to office in order to dissipate these rumours. No doubt M. Jasmund, like most of his colleagues, was on terms of great intimacy with Nubar Pasha and, like them, entertained a regard and esteem for him, but he was going rather far when he asked a potentate, who has a perfect right to make and unmake his ministers, what were his reasons for an exercise of his prerogative, and suggested that he should in order to show that he was not subject to the pressure of any one country, submit to his direct interference as representative of Germany. The Viceroy received the summons to surrender with urbanity, but he did not at all yield to M. Jasmund's demands, and sent him away with the assurance that his apprehensions of French influence in the matter were quite baseless. But M. Jasmund returned to the charge next day, and absolutely went so far as to drag the name of his Imperial master, the Emperor, into the matter, by suggesting that after His Majesty had shown such interest in the question of Judicial Reform it would be a slight to him to remove the Minister who had been mainly instrumental in the negotiations for that object. The Viceroy pointed out that he was continuing those efforts and was as hot as ever for judicial reform. Then M. Jasmund had the bad taste to refer to the attentions shown by the Emperor to the Viceroy's third son, Prince Hassan, now in a Prussian regiment of horse and to seem to threaten the Viceroy with the loss of the interest the Imperial Family had exhibited in his son. Of course, such a menace as this proved to the Viceroy that M. Jasmund was acting on the spur of the moment, and that the said spur had driven him out of his course and made him a victim to his passion, and the interview so improperly urged led to no result except a very great show of temper and a loss of influence which may lead to further complications.

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And after 6 years he would be entitled to a reduction of 50 per cent. for Profit ... " 240 0 0

Net Annual Premium...Rs. 240 0 0

Or at the reduced English rate...Rs. 246 0 0
Less 50 per cent. as above... " 123 0 0

Net Annual Premium...Rs. 123 0 0

No Society, Mutual or Proprietary, with rates of premium so low as those of the Universal, and retaining so ample a Reserve for its Liabilities, has been able to afford larger advantages than these to its Assured.

The Rates for short terms are as low as those of any other Assurance Companies. Medical referees are remunerated by the Society by a honorarium of Rs. 16.

SPECIAL ADVANTAGES TO THE ASSURED AFFORDED BY THIS SOCIETY.

1st.—Perfect Security combined with the utmost Liberality and Economy in Rates of Premium.

2nd.—No Liability of Partnership.

3rd. Lives below the Ordinary Standard of Health, or afflicted with Gout, Rupture, or other Ailment not immediately dangerous, may be assured at a moderate increase of the usual rate in proportion to the extra risk.

4th.—Assurances may be effected on Participating Scales, entitling to Profits; and on non-Participating Scales, viz., without Profits, at reduced Rates, for short periods or for the whole Term of Life.

5th.—Stamp Duty on all Policies paid by the Society, without charge to the Assured.

6th.—All Medical Fees, including those of the Medical Referee named by the Society, and of the Society's own Medical Examiners, are paid by the Society, except in cases of Assurances for a short term under Rs. 5,000, when the Medical Fees shall be paid by the Assured.

7th.—All claims paid within three months after satisfactory proof of Death, or earlier, under discount.

8th.—One Calendar Month, as days of Grace, allowed for payment of Premiums, and Claims Paid should Death occur within that period upon tender of the Premium within the days of Grace, or deduction of such Premium, with Interest, from the sum Assured, claimed upon Death.

9th.—Policies allowed to lapse, may be revived within three months of the Premium becoming due, on proof of good health and payment of a small fine, and within six months, at the discretion of the Board.

10th.—Policies, upon which the Age has been admitted, indisputable, except on the ground of Fraud.

11th.—Policies on Lives in India for the whole Term of Life which have been in force for the full period of three years, are purchased by the Society, or Loans granted thereon to the extent of two-thirds of their estimated value.

12th.—Written notices of Assignment of Policies received and registered by the Agents, such written notices to be served at Duplicate so that one copy may be transmitted for registration in the Chief Office in London.

FORBES & Co., Agents, Bombay Branch.

Esq., [illegible]
house, [illegible]
tween 9-[illegible]
appointment, [illegible]

BOMBAY [illegible]
TREACHER'S [illegible]
WHOLE-WORL[illegible]
UNCONDITIONAL [illegible]
A UNIFORM RATE OF PREMIU[illegible] WORLD, AND FOR ALL [illegible] EMPLOYME[illegible]
NO ENTIRE FORFE[illegible] POLICIES[illegible]
SURRENDER VALUE OF [illegible] CENT. OF PREMIUM [illegible] OF EFFECTIN[illegible]
POSITIVE NOTES OR PAID UP POLI[illegible] EACH PAYMENT OF PREMIUM BEIN[illegible]

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	Rs.	as.	p.	Rs.	as.	p.	Rs.	as.	p.	
20	91	1	4	49	14	8	36	6	0	20
25	98	8	0	54	0	8	39	8	0	25
30	106	12	8	58	12	0	43	1	4	30
35	116	2	8	64	2	0	47	2	8	35
40	128	10	0	70	4	0	51	15	4	40
45	138	5	4	77	4	8	57	9	4	45
50	151	6	8	85	5	4	64	7	4	50
55	166	4	8	95	7	4	73	11	4	55
60	184	6	8	108	15	4	86	10	8	60

Age next Birthday.	20 PREMIUMS. Amount of Positive Note for each Premium paid, being one-twentieth part of each Rs. 1,000 Assured. Rs. 50.			25 PREMIUMS. Amount of Positive Note for each Premium paid, being one-twenty-fifth part of each Rs. 1,000 Assured. Rs. 40.			30 PREMIUMS. Amount of Positive Note for each Premium paid, being one-thirtieth part of each Rs. 1,000 Assured. Rs. 33-5-4.			Age next Birthday.
	Rs.	as.	p.	Rs.	as.	p.	Rs.	as.	p.	
20	29	12	8	25	15	4	23	8	8	20
25	32	6	8	28	5	4	25	12	0	25
30	35	7	4	31	2	0	28	6	8	30
35	39	0	8	34	6	8	31	10	0	35
40	43	4	0	38	7	4	35	11	4	40
45	48	6	8	43	10	0	41	0	8	45
50	55	2	0	50	8	0	48	5	4	50
55	64	8	0	60	6	8	58	12	8	55
60	78	0	8	74	12	8	73	13	4	60

Payment may be made half-yearly or quarterly, for particulars see prospectus tables B. and C., pages 24 to 27.

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